The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8099.—VOL. XLIX.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE
THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers, as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, at Tinanna, Mrs. R. H. Blomfield, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at Mudgee, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Turner, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Cleves, Mrs. Charles Baxland, of a daughter.

At her residence, 147, Harris-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. J. T. Darrell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd instant, by special license, at the Scots' Church, Allan, eldest son of Mr. John Rowling, of Bourke-street, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Robinson, of William-street, Woolloomooloo.

On Monday, 23rd instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, O.S.B., Mr. John Meillon, to Miss Teresa Curtis.

DEATHS.

On the 14th of March, at Woodbine Cottage, Cults, Aberdeenshire, N.B., Elizabeth, relict of the late Orlando H. Wilson, Esq., R.N., Aberdeen, N.B.

On the 12th instant, at Melbourne, suddenly, William E. Godfrey Swift, aged 44.

On the 15th instant, at Gladesville, Alexander Fairweather, junior, of consumption, aged 24.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, St. Mary's, South Creek, Jane, wife of Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, aged 71 years.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of his parents, corner of Dixon and Liverpool streets, George T., only son of John H. Morris, junior, aged 10 months.

On the 22nd instant, at Botany-street, Waterloo, William Horace, the infant son of Edward and Elizabeth Baker, aged 14 months.

On the 22nd instant, at his parents' residence, Newtown, Charles Edward, infant son of Hermann and Eliza Kolligs, aged 9 months.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of his grandfather, John Thomas, eldest and beloved son of Henry and Mary Black, of Dural, aged 7 years and 5 months.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of her parents, Ada, youngest daughter of James and Jane Turton, York House, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

On the 23rd instant, at the residence of her parents, 44, William-street, Mary Josephine, the beloved child of Henry and Susan Quinlan, aged 4 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship NORTHAM, 1610 tons, 400 horse power, N. J. SKOTTOWE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 23rd May, 1864.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—

For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (LORD ASHLEY).. .. 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.

*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 24th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship LORD ASHLEY, R. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched for PICTON, on WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 6 p.m.

For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship LORD ASHLEY, R. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, on WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 6 p.m.

Passengers for Taranaki, and Manukau, transhipped at Nelson, arriving at Manukau June 4th.

For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship PHŒBE will be laid on to follow the Lord Ashley, should sufficient inducement offer, taking cargo and passengers for Nelson and Picton.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, Manager.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—BRISBANE v NEW SOUTH WALES. The AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will issue RETURN TICKETS to parties desirous of witnessing the above match, available for fourteen days, from 28th instant, at the reduced rate of £9 each.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

Sydney, 14th May.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON, per DIAMANTINA.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—CLARENCE, about 2nd June.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, 31st instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, 30th instant.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

MANLY BEACH.—Tuesday next, the 24th, being Queen's Birthday, the steamer will not run at her usual advertised hour.

S. H. WILSON.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
WOGONGA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN.—On THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer on THURSDAY, 2nd June.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s steamship GRAFTON, for the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.

Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage, £2 10s.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The schooner HANNAH PETER JOHNSON, master, sails on WEDNESDAY EVENING, wind and weather permitting.

O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORIKI.—The COMMERCE sails on SATURDAY. Wright's wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—New schooner WALLABY. Apply WILLIAM PRATT, Baltic Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite clipper barque LION, W. BENNETT commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RODERICK DHU will commence loading on WEDNESDAY 25th, and sail SATURDAY, 28th. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR BRISBANE.—The BOOROOWANG is now fast loading, and will sail on THURSDAY, 26th instant. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—A1 barque ELLESMERE, now rapidly loading at the Albion Wharf. Shippers will please complete at once.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on TUESDAY, 24th May. Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for HOBART TOWN.—The clipper brig GRATIA, JACOBS, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The clipper schooner BRITON'S QUEEN, 130 tons register, MALCOLM BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents, Charlotte-place.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The regular trader HIGHLANDER, 190 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on or about THURSDAY, 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.

Cabin	..	..	.. £5
Steerage..	..	..	.. 3

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MANAKAU.—The fine clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DERMOTT, will commence loading for the above port in a few days, and having nearly all her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The A1 clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, B. JENKINS, commander, is now fast loading, and as the greater portion of her cargo is engaged, she will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at PICTON to land passengers if sufficient inducement offers.—The well-known clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CLULOW, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 fast-sailing clipper ship ELIZABETH KIMBALL, 1300 tons burthen, J. S. GRINDLE, commander, will sail on or about 5th June.

Has superior accommodations for 10 cabin and 20 steerage passengers. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For Cabin Passengers only.—The Hanoverian clipper barque AMAZONE, 500 tons burthen, Captain MEYER, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE, about the 1st June.

For rates of passage, apply DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom House Buildings.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The WELCOME being under charter, will be dispatched for the above port on or about 28th instant.

For gold or light freight apply to Captain HOLLAND, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 ship EVERTON, 900 tons register, W. LIVINGSTON, commander, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For passengers only, to sail on the 15th June.—The A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship LOCHIEL, R. B. MONKMAN, commander, has only two cabins disengaged, and will positively sail on the day named.

For terms apply to the Captain, on board; SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 Scotch-built barque MARY MILLER, 400 tons dead weight. G. L. BROWN, commander.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a vessel for a cargo of coal, about 260 tons, to Port Cooper. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL of large tonnage for the conveyance of Coals from Newcastle to Hobson's Bay. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The new A1 steamship XANTHE, 690 tons register, and 140 horse power—built by Messrs. Martin, Samuelson, and Co., at Hull, in April 1862, having completed an engagement to run cattle to New Zealand, is open for sale or charter. She has a large carrying capacity, having while in the French and Mediterranean trades regularly delivered 950 tons dead weight; and being fitted with ballast water-tanks, steam cranes, &c., &c., is a very economical vessel to work.

For further particulars apply to GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, Sydney.

GEORGES ET JULIETTE, from Calcutta.—Notice.—Captain FABRE, of the French barque GEORGES ET JULIETTE, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his CREW while in this port. S. A. JOSEPH, agent.

SHIP STRATHDON, for LONDON.—All Accounts against the above vessel must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.

23rd May. (Signed) JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP WANDRAHM, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not recognise any claims made after the goods have left the wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery can be obtained.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square, agents.

OBSERVER, of NEW YORK.—All claims against this vessel must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned by 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., agents, Hunter-st.

LEVEE.—Members of the University are requested to assemble at Government House at half-past two o'clock, THIS DAY, for the purpose of attending the levee.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—All hands to muster on Flagstaff Hill, at 7 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 24th, with carbines and sword bayonets.

All hands to muster at 10 30 a.m., on the 24th, in uniform, with carbines and sword bayonets.

Band to attend on both occasions.

FRANCIS HIXSON.

NO. 1 BATTERY Volunteer Artillery.—The Battery will PARADE in the Inner Domain at 10.30 a.m. Full Dress without carbines.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Captain,
Commanding No. 1 Battery V. A.

24th May.

NO 1. COMPANY V. R.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.—Members will assemble, at Volunteer Office, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at a quarter past 10 precisely. Full Dress. No Cap Covers. The COOPER CUP and Prizes will be presented before the General Parade. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW.—Assemble on Cleveland Paddock, at 10; leaving at 10 30 sharp. Every member is requested to attend. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY VOLUNTEER BAND.—The members are requested to meet at Christ Church Schoolroom at 8 30 a.m., to head the procession of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society on their march to Queen's Wharf. Sergeant DOBBS.

THE NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER RIFLES will assemble at Hyde Park Barracks, THIS DAY, at 10.15 a.m., in full-dress uniform.

C. W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

NATIONAL C. C. v. NEWTOWN C. C.—The following players are requested to meet at Lawrence's, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 9.30 a.m. sharp:—J. Moore, E. Gregory, D. Gregory, J. Crampton, J. Clark, G. Howell, C. Oliver, T. Lewis, O. Lewis, R. Pearson, and C. Readett.

CHARLES N. J. OLIVER, hon. sec. National C. C.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2 (Engine Station, Phillip-street North).—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Mr. G. B. Kelly, Mr. S. Baylis, Mr. M'Nab, and Mr. G. Lane, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, to be the property of the No. 2 Company, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Lists are also lying at the various Banks and Insurance Companies' Offices.

HORSEMANSHIP.—Professor BELEW will offer a series of public as well as private LECTURES and exhibitions at Mr. AMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2 p.m. Tickets 2s. 6d.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—TUESDAY next, 24th instant, being a Bank Holiday in honour of the Queen's Birthday, the Directors will meet for the discount of bills on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at the usual hour.

R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—TUESDAY, the 24th May, the Queen's Birthday, being a general holiday, the Board will meet for Discounts on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at noon.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is, THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

THE CITY BANK.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those shareholders who have omitted to pay the call of £5, payable on 1st May instant, are reminded that they are subject to a charge of ten per cent. per annum on the same from the due date until date of payment.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

Sydney, 23rd May, 1864.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on THURSDAY next, the 26th May, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the committee,
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Bourke-street.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES will be held on next LORD'S DAY, May 29th, when SERMONS will be preached—that in the Morning by the Rev. Mr. FRAZER, M.A., of Balmain, and in the Evening by the Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON. Service to commence in the morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 31st, a TEA MEETING will be held, after which a Public Meeting, when addresses will be delivered by various ministers. Tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had of the friends; or Mr. GOOLD, corner of Pitt and King streets.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, by the Rev. F. HIBBERD. Subject: "Public-house Signs, and what they teach." Chair to be taken at half-past 7.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—The Rev. Dr. STEEL will deliver the Second Lecture in connection with the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 p.m. Subject—"The Church in the Roman Catacombs," illustrated by large diagrams. The lectures are open to the public. JOHN CAMPBELL, A.H.S.

EXCURSION, THIS DAY, TO GLENFIELD PARK.—The Sabbath Schools of the Sydney North Circuit will leave the Sydney Station, by special train, at 10 a.m., and Glenfield at 4 p.m. Visitors are requested to be early at the station, where tickets may be obtained.

PUBLIC EXCURSION to CREMORNE, in connection with the Primitive Methodists, on the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, May 24th. The steamer HERALD will leave the Circular Quay (bottom of Pitt-street) at half-past 6 a.m., and run throughout the day about every three-quarters of an hour, calling at Woolloomooloo at 10 o'clock, and returning there at 5 p.m. Hot water provided free. Return tickets (to be had on the wharf), 1s. 6d.; children, half-price.

THE MEMBERS of the PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY are requested to meet at Christ Church Schoolroom, at 8.30 a.m., to walk in a procession to the Queen's Wharf.

ROBERT BALLS, president.
JAMES GRAHAM, secretary.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The PICNIC to Mosman's Bay.—Steamers running every half-hour. Return tickets, 1s. 6d. each. Children half-price. God save the Queen!

SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—Excursion train at 9 a.m. sharp, Queen's Birthday, for Parramatta Domain.

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—Queen's Birthday, the 24th instant. The members of the above society and their friends intend (D.V.) proceeding to Penrith on that day, when ample provision will be carefully made to ensure the general comfort and amusement of the excursionists.

Penrith being for the present time the terminus of the Great Western Railway, an opportunity by the excursion in question will be afforded of picnicing on the banks of the Nepean, together with examining the grand engineering efforts put forward in bridging that magnificent river.

The train will start punctually at ten a.m. sharp from Sydney, and return at 5 p.m. from Penrith.

The Very Rev. President-General of all the Catholic Societies of the city will be present on the occasion.

Tickets, to be had of Mr. P. Freehill, Lower George-street; Mr. Cahill, 103, Prince-street, Mr. T. Mayhew, Mr. M'Manemy and Mr. J. Campbell, Parramatta-street; Mr. J. J. Moore, and Mr. E. Flanagan, George-street; and Mr. J. J. Curran, Haymarket, or from any member of the committee, and for which early application is necessary. A splendid band has been engaged.

EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.—EXCURSION to MIDDLE HARBOUR on QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

At BALMORAL GARDENS the pleasure seekers of Sydney can find on the above day all that the recreative mind holds dear, as ample means have provided all kinds of refreshments. Luncheons, sandwiches, hot tea and coffee, &c., &c., may be had during the day.

A License will be held on the ground for the sale of liquors, which can be had at moderate prices.

N.B.—Fruit Hawkers not allowed on the ground.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BRIDGET HOGAN, from the Cape of Good Hope about two years ago, please write to PATRICK RYAN, Waverley Post Office, near Sydney.

ELIZA KENT, of London.—Your sister, MARY ANN, is at 10, Windmill-st., and wishes to see you.

MISS MARY M'INTYRE (sister of the late Captain M'Intyre, 91st Regiment) and ALEXANDER MORRISON, Bombay European Regiment, apply at the Commissariat, and you will hear something to your advantage.

MR. BERNARD JUDGE.—A Letter for you at PIERCE'S News and Advertising Office, Stanley-st.

CELEBRATION of the EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.—Grand EXCURSION to, and Public DINNER at Balmoral Gardens, Middle Harbour, May 24th, 1864. Mr. J. Sutherland, M.L.A., will preside. Friends of progress, celebrate the Eight Hours' System. Friends of social improvement, celebrate the Eight Hours' System. Members of the School of Arts, celebrate that which makes your noble institution a reality. The splendid steamer HUNTER has been engaged by the Sydney Progressive Society, and will leave the Circular Quay for the above delightful locality at 9 a.m., 11½ a.m., and 2 p.m. A splendid quadrille band has been engaged for the occasion, and will perform in the extensive pavilion, which has a good boarded floor; and programmes will be distributed on the ground. A number of games will be open to all comers, and every effort made to ensure visitors a delightful day. Dinner on the table at half-past one p.m. Refreshments on the ground. Return tickets for the trip, 2s.; tickets for the Celebration dinner, 5s., may be obtained from the following gentlemen:—Mr. T. Hobbs, librarian, School of Arts, Sydney; Mr. Langridge, School of Arts, Newtown; Mr. Lemaire, 371, George-street; Mr. W. A. Cook, stationer, 570, George-street; Mr. Berry, ironmonger, 656, George-street; Mr. White, printer, 84, William-street; and on board the steamer. N.B.—The above Society having purchased the exclusive right of the ground, no other steamer will be allowed to land passengers. W. T. BROWN, chairman. WILLIAM LEGGO, secretary.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, Queen's Birthday, 24th May.—A steamer will leave Circular Quay at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., to enable parties to visit Manly Beach to see the display of fireworks. A late boat from Manly Pier, at 8 30 p.m. FREDERICK KORFF.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, TUESDAY, 24th May, Queen Victoria's Birthday.

Grand Display of Fireworks.

The fine powerful steamships
BREADALBANE
PATERSON
PHANTOM,

from Circular Quay, at 10 a.m. and every hour during the day. Two of the steamers will call at Woolloomooloo Bay; a late boat from Manly Pier at 8.30 p.m.

FREDERICK KORFF.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.—Grand display of Fireworks on QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 24th May, at the Steyne Hotel.

Manly Beach.—Racing, football, jumping in sacks, and lots of fun.

Manly Beach.—Every preparation is made to accommodate the public at the Steyne Hotel.

Manly Beach.—Dancing in the grand saloon.

A splendid band engaged.

Steamers from Manly Pier up to 8.30 p.m.

Fireworks to commence at half-past 6 o'clock.

The Sacramento Minstrels will appear.

Steamers from Circular Quay at 4 and 5 o'clock p.m.

STEAM TO THE FAIRY LAND.—BROTHERS, from Circular Quay every 40 minutes, and FAIRY QUEEN from Woolloomooloo, the same, constantly through the day till 12 o'clock p.m. Return tickets, 1s. Grand display of fireworks, dancing &c.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Steyne Hotel, Hot Dinner, 1s. 6d. each, at 1 o'clock sharp.

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QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Steyne Hotel, Hot Dinner, 1s. 6d. each., at 1 o'clock sharp.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Steyne Hotel, Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, &c., &c.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Grand Entertainment of Fireworks at the STEYNE HOTEL, Manly Beach. Football, jumping in sacks, blind wheelbarrow races, catching pig with greasy tail, treacle rolls for the juveniles. A first-class band engaged, and dancing in the saloon. A grand display of fireworks in the evening, and a special boat to bring the visitors from Sydney at 4 and 5 o'clock, and a late boat from Manly pier at 8 30 p.m.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Prize, Silver CUP, open to all comers, at English Skittles. Burnbank, Balmain.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Foot and Hurdle Races. Burnbank Hotel, Balmain.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Running and Jumping Matches, Skittles, and Quoits. Burnbank, Balmain.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Burnbank Hotel, Balmain.

JOSEPH SIMMONS, proprietor.

STEAMERS from Grafton Wharf, every quarter hour, to Burnbank Hotel, Balmain.

MR. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly THIS EVENING, Tuesday; dancing to commence at 8 p.m., close at 1.

QUEEN'S BIRTH NIGHT.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Extra Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

QUEEN'S BIRTHNIGHT.—Mr. J. CLARK, Jun.'s Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille ASSEMBLY, at the Polytechnic, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, May 24th.

BALL and SUPPER, THIS NIGHT, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. Tickets, 5s. At BARKHAUSEN'S Promenade, Prince of Wales Theatre.

FUTURE Revealed.—Questions in regard to answered. Enclose birth, sex, and 13 stamps, ASTROLOGY, Post Office.

PHRENOLOGY of Handwriting.—Hamilton's infallible system to ascertain your own or your friend's character. Send specimen, and 13 penny stamps, to SPHINX, Post Office. Above 100 testimonials for inspection on application.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.—Mr. KELLEY may be consulted daily. Hours, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. N.B.—No interest in other advertisements.

PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIRING.—W. KING, Pianoforte-maker, has engaged a competent Tuner, from London. Pianofortes of the best description, at moderate prices. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

ARCHITECTURAL Drawing, French and German. Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Short-hand, 10s. per quarter. LEX, Post Office.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 191, King-street.

DR. WEST has REMOVED to Radnor-place, 389, Bourke-street, opposite Iredale's cottage—two doors above the Wesleyan Chapel.

ENAMELLED SLATE BATHS, hot and cold Shower Baths, at ADGER'S new Hair Cutting Rooms, 313, George-street.

FARMER and PAINTER have now an improved ENTRANCE from George-street, nearly opposite Mr. Lassetter's new building.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney. N.B.—Offices close on Saturdays at one o'clock.

JAMES PEMELL, Brisbane Steam Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.—Superfine Silk-dressed FLOUR, and all other mill produce, always for SALE.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., 124, Phillip-street. Private surgery for advice and medicine.

MR. GOODAL, Discount and Share Broker, Brydon's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane.

MR. W. KELLERMAN, Teacher of Music and Singing. Terms at Messrs. WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.'S, 321, George-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from 311 to 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

D. A. DAVIS, Accountant.

Sydney, 23rd May.

REMOVAL.—N. CASTON, from 8, Macquarie-place, to 6, Custom House-buildings, opposite.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEBLE and CO.

Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

W. C. W. REASON, Wholesale Bedding Manufacturer, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

WHOLESALE BEDDING WAREHOUSE. W. C. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Accountant, Average Stater, and Estate Agent. 10, Exchange, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. CHARLES DILLON.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-NIGHT.

The Great Bill of the Season.

THE ISLE OF ST. TROPEZ,

the most successful achievement in this city.

First night of the RAKE'S PROGRESS.

THIS EVENING (Tuesday), the romantic play of the ISLE OF ST. TROPEZ sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillon, and the entire company. To be followed by the celebrated drama of the RAKE'S PROGRESS, in which every member of this company will appear; concluding with a brilliant ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU in honour of her Majesty's Birthday. Songs of England, Ireland, and Scotland, by Mrs. C. Dillon, Miss Emma Neville, Mr. C. Walsh, and Mr. Rogers. Finale—"God Save the Queen." The whole terminating with a grand PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY of PARTI-COLOURED FIRES.

Doors open at 7. Overture at half-past 7. Pit, One Shilling.

THURSDAY, Benefit of Miss EMMA NEVILLE.

In preparation, Shakspere's Play of HENRY IV.

CHARLES V. HOWARD, Treasurer.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager............... Mr. R. Younge.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, May 24.

A GREAT BILL FOR THE HOLIDAY NIGHT.

Last night but four of the engagement of Miss CLEVELAND, who will appear (for the last time) as MIAMI, in the popular drama of THE GREEN BUSHES, which was received on Saturday last with shouts of applause by a crowded and delighted audience.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT,
As CONNOR O'KENNEDY.
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART,
and
Mr. RICHARD YOUNGE

in the celebrated nautical drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN.

The performances will commence with Buckstone's great drama of THE GREEN BUSHES.

At the end of the drama the National Anthem will be sung by the whole of the company.

To conclude with the nautical drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, positively the last appearance of Miss Cleveland as "Leah, the Forsaken."

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.

Just added, MRS. BROWN, the companion of the celebrated bushranger, FRANK GARDINER, who may also be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.

In addition to these notorious personages, upwards of FIFTY figures of the LEADING CHARACTERS in ancient and modern history are in this magnificent collection.

Admission, one shilling. Children, half price.

Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FAT BOY, acknowledged to be the only genuine fat person exhibited in the Old Country, is now holding his Levees in Simpson's Large Drawing Room, Victoria Hotel, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and during the week.

Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. Open from 11 a.m. till 1, from 2 till 6, and from 7 till 10. Private entrance for visitors.

WILLIAM EVANS, Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—A Pigeon MATCH will come off at Iles' Victoria Inn, Eastern Creek, Western Road, on SATURDAY, 28th instant. Shooting to commence at 10 o'clock. R. I. begs to inform pigeon fanciers that he has a select collection of birds. Only five minutes' walk from Rooty Hill Station.

TO OWNERS OF RACEHORSES.—NOMINATIONS for the undermentioned Races, accompanied by the respective sums stated, must reach the Office of the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on the days below specified:—

On FRIDAY, June the 3rd,

The Metropolitan Cup (next Spring Meeting), for all horses. £5.

The Randwick Derby (next Spring Meeting), for now 2 years, £7 10s.

On THURSDAY, June the 30th.

The Australian Derby (Spring of 1865), for now yearlings, £4.

The Australian St. Leger (Autumn of 1866), for now yearlings, £4.

BUCHAN THOMSON,
Hon. Sec Australian Jockey Club.

The Stables, Bligh-street, 23rd May, 1864.

A GRAND CRICKET MATCH to be played THIS DAY, at Glenfield Park—York-street Wesleyan Sunday-school v. Surry Cricket Club.

VISITORS TO SYDNEY.—Queen's Birthday.—Dine at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street.

DINE at the KENT LARDER, 164, Pitt-street. A first-rate dinner, 1s.

VISITORS.—After seeing the Review, dine at the Kent Larder, Pitt-street. Dinner, 1s.

THE LEVEE.—Dress Gloves in white, lavender, and light tints, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

THE LEVEE.—Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Boots, Handkerchiefs, and Hose. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—Ratepayers are requested to take notice that WARRANTS of Distress will be issued, together with Costs, for the recovery of all Municipal Rates due for the current half-year, unless paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.

By order of the Council,
WILLIAM MORTIMER, Council Clerk.

Municipal Council Chamber, Waverley-street, 23rd May.

ESTATE of W. B. ROW, Clarence Town.—All persons having CLAIMS against this estate are requested to furnish particulars of the same to Messrs DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO., not later than the 31st of May, or they will be excluded a dividend.

JOHN DAWSON, } Trustees.
JAMES MORRY, }

Sydney, 16th May, 1864.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—From and after this, the 19th day of May, 1864, the business of farmers and graziers will be carried on by us, the undersigned, at Pertwood, near Merimbula, in our joint names, under the firm and style of A. and F. CARR.

ALLAN CARR.
HENRY FRANCIS CARR.

Witness to the above signatures, ADAM K. PAGE.

I HEREBY GIVE notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name without my written order. JOHN REEVE.

Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

MR. SMITHERS, junior, is kindly reminded that JAMES GODFREY still lives at 22, South Head Road.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The public are hereby CAUTIONED against receiving a CHEQUE drawn by John Gill in favour of Mrs. Newland, on Commercial Bank, Maitland, for £250, dated 13th May, 1864, No. 6253 D 1899, the same having been stolen in the late Northern Mail Robbery.

STRAYED, 9 HORSES, all fresh branded G B near shoulder; were seen near Homebush. Ten shillings reward for each horse will be paid on delivery at WOOLLER'S sale yard, George-street. £10 REWARD will be given for information that will lead to the conviction of any one detaining any of these horses.

GUSTAV BLUME.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed, from 59, Parramatta-street, one dark bay ENTIRE PONY, cut main, branded P near shoulder. Mr. A. PALMER.

A GALAH PARROT lost or stolen yesterday; a reward. WILLIAM EVANS, 39, Market-street.

LOST or STOLEN last night, from the Stables of Healey and M'Donald, 77, Sussex-street, one chesnut HORSE, with halter, white blaze on forehead branded Y on left hip, on left shoulder W, other letter unknown. If stolen, £5 reward on conviction of thief or thieves; if strayed, 10s. reward on delivery.

LOST or STOLEN from the residence of the advertiser, large rough Yellow Kangaroo DOG. The finder will be liberally rewarded. 129, Bourke-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on MONDAY, a bright Yellow CANARY, 201, Elizabeth-street. A reward of 10s.

FOUND, at Kingston, a large Black and White DOG; followed the train from Sydney to Newtown. The owner can receive the same by paying expenses. Apply M. G., Post Office, Sydney.

FOUND Straying, a bay PONY, hog mane, no brand visible. BRADFORD, Freemasons' Hotel, York-st.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO ENGLAND for private parties, via Suez, may be forwarded up to the departure of the branch steamer from Adelaide, at 10 a.m., May 27, to the Sound, on application to GREVILLE and BIRD, REUTER'S sole agents, for the Australian colonies.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers until 7 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, May 30th, for kerbing and guttering the west side of the Newtown Road, from the Enmore Road to Holt-street (about 300 yards). Specification to be seen between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.

By order of the Chairman,
W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.

Newtown Road, May 23.

TO MASONS and CARPENTERS.—TENDERS for Work in the above branches required in the erection of two houses, on the Kellet Estate, will be received up to the 13th June. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. H. MILGROVE'S, Park-street, to whom tenders must be addressed.

BALMAIN.—Mr. HENRY BRODERICK.—Sir,—A vacancy having occurred in the Municipal Council of Balmain, in consequence of the resignation of our much respected representative, Captain Rountree, we the undersigned ratepayers of the North Ward, having every confidence in your ability and integrity, do most respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate for election to the vacant seat, and in the event of your acceding to our request pledge ourselves to use every legitimate exertion to secure your return.

Thomas S. Rountree
R. Scott Ross
John Booth
Robert R. Huntley
Frederick Vale
Alexander Chape
Isaac Kendall
W. H. Sawyer
Andrew W. Reynolds
W. Brunton
James Gibson
James Eldred
J. D. Bradley
John Newsen
George Thompson
James Pashley
Henry O. Thompson
David Millar
Peter Nicoll
John Gordon
Samuel Good
George Black
Frederick Linn
Samuel Cornish
George Craigh
Michael Riley
Solomon Wakfer
R. Russell
Robert Beard
Thomas Ross
Hutchinson Thompson
John Lyall
William Price
William W. Buddle
Charles Maitland
James Farmer
John Milne
W. Falconer
John Hamin
Patrick Hagarty
John Barron
William M'Donald
John Hill
Joseph Watson
Robert Cregg
James Keete
Robert Philps
H. Fisk
James Bloomfield
Henry Gilbert
James Bourne
W. Pritchard
Robert Griffiths
Augustus Cezar
James Muir
John Skinner
Charles H. Love
James D. Gray
Howard Caston
James Clayton
William Rose
John Thomson
Henry Toelle
William Schultz
Charles Kane
Albert Taylor
Thomas Rosser
John Franklin
William Thornton
Charles Davis
Jacob Rosberman
William Bate
John Spence
William Bourne
Robert Duff
Thomas Reed
James M'Cellian
L. Jung
J. W. Stable
William Mason
R. M. Jones
Richard Johnson
Michael Hodgkins
William Barrett
Thomas Moukart
John Wilson
John Bogle
Alfred Charles Delohery
W. H. Geary
George Chidgy
George Schlaandt
John Thompson
Michael M'Quirk
George Orchard
Thomas Haywood
Richard Welch
Henry Sewell
William Watters
William Hawkins
Eugene M'Donald
Joseph Smith
John Kenzie
Edward Bingham
Patrick Connolly
W. A. Abbott
H. W. Cotton
Sydney Smith
G. E. Valle
John Wardrop
R. Spry
W. Adlard
W. Simpson
Dennis Corcoran
Philip Allen
J. H. Knight
William Gill
J. G. Cohen
William Gannon
David Wilkie
James Harlor
Henry Thomas Allan.

To Messrs. Thomas S. Rountree, R. Scott Ross, John Booth, Robert Huntley, Esqs., and the other 118 electors in the North Ward of the Balmain Municipality signing the requisition.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very numerously signed requisition inviting me to become a candidate for representing your interests in the Municipal Council, for which be pleased to receive my sincere acknowledgments.

I gratefully accept your kind invitation, and, if elected, I hope to prove that your confidence has not been misplaced.

I am, yours, faithfully and obediently,
HENRY BRODERICK.

Balmain, May 23rd.

APARTMENTS, with Board, in a private family. Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished; no children or other lodgers. 381, Elizabeth-street South.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Prospector-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Apartments Furnished. No. 20, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and Residence (private) for a Married Couple, or Lady, or Gentleman. 28, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Bellevue House, 241, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's Bazaar.

BOARD and Residence, at Mrs. DOBSON'S, 221, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st. Terms, from £1.

BALMAIN.—To LET, water frontage, COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, wharf, boat-shed, flower garden back and front. Apply to P. M'DONALD, Peacock's Point.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—To LET or for SALE, a good FARM of about 70 acres, with comfortable homestead, &c., about three miles from Campbelltown. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, 247, Castlereagh-street.

FURNISHED Apartments, or Board and Residence, 6, Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS (private), with or without Board, at 128, Castlereagh-street, three doors from Hunter-street.

FERNBANK, EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—One of these desirable and convenient FAMILY RESIDENCES is now vacant, and can be entered on immediately. It contains nine rooms, with china, pantry, and two dressing-rooms; stable and coach-house. For view and particulars, apply to Mr. J. FREEMAN, Undercliffe; or at 392 George-street.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE to LET, corner of Crown and William-streets; 5 rooms, hall, kitchen, and servant's room; in thorough repair; large yard and garden ground. Apply J. E. ELLIOTT, 84, Bathurst-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a large Family HOUSE, eight large and lofty rooms, kitchens, servants' rooms, large garden and grounds, and plenty of good water. Fine situation at the head of Lavender Bay. Apply JOHN CARR.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, in Neutral Bay, a COTTAGE, of four rooms and kitchen; half-an-acre of ground, with fruit-trees, also good water. Rent, £30. Apply to STEVENS, postmaster, St. Leonards.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET. Apply to W. WARD, Crown Inn, Elizabeth-street South.

STORES to LET, in New Pitt-street. Apply to J. F. HILLY, Esq.

TO LET, 2, Papiete-terrace, Forbes-street, COTTAGE 6 rooms. Apply to T. W. SOWDEN, 154, Pitt-st.

TO LET, or SELL, a QUARRY at Pyrmont. Particulars at the Picton Arms, Haymarket.

TO LET, Grocery Business, with gas and shop fittings. 140, King-street, opposite Supreme Court.

TO LET, a country STORE and PUBLIC-HOUSE, with or without stock. Application to be made to Mr. F. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

TO BE LET, one of those newly-erected HOUSES in Margaret-street, Wynyard-square. Apply to D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of six rooms, with water; also, a HOUSE of three rooms, with water. Apply to A. STEEL, Royal Arms, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the only remaining vacant HOUSE in Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street; a fine situation, with a beautiful view of the harbour. Apply Mr. W. HUDSON, Royal Hotel.

TO LET, that well-known old-established Hotel known as the ROSE INN, Penrith; the fixtures and furniture to be taken at valuation. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mrs. G. KENDALL, Penrith; or Mr. G. S. LEATHES, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT, Saturday, 21st May.—Before the Mayor and Messrs F. Oakes and Gibbons. Margaret Brophy was charged by Catherine Hobbs with having made use of abusive language in a public place towards her, was fined five shillings and costs, or seven days gaol in default of the payment of the fine. In a number of cases for breach of the Towns Police Act by allowing cattle to stray in the streets, the lowest penalty of five shillings and costs, was inflicted. In six similar cases on Wednesday, similar fines were inflicted. The Bench intimated their intention in future to inflict higher penalties in cases of this nature.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held this morning at the Carriers' Arms Inn, Church-street, upon the body of an elderly woman named Sarah Allen, alias Chapman, who was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning. The deceased had been ailing some days, and had been taking medicine for her complaint but refused, as advised, to have a doctor called in. It appeared that death was the result of enlargement and acute inflammation of the liver.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A match between ten of the South Sydney Company and a like number of the Parramatta Company was arranged to have taken place on Saturday, but owing to the Battalion match taking place on that day, the contest was postponed. Application was made to the head of the Railway Department for a free passage by railway for the members of the company desirous of attending the review, as on former occasions. The request met with a refusal.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WE are about to lose the services of one of our most powerful steam tugs, the Bungaree. This will be a serious loss to the Port, as there cannot be a doubt that the Bungaree, from her great power, has been the means of towing vessels into harbour in the worst of weather, and has, on more than one occasion, saved vessels from total wreck. She is advertised for sale at Melbourne, and will leave here immediately the Tamar comes off the slip. It is just possible she may be purchased by some one connected with our port, when we may have the pleasure of again welcoming her back; it is to be hoped such may be the case, as a more powerful and suitable boat for our trade could not be found in the colonies.

Some short time since, it will be remembered, the Minister for Works passed through our city on his way to open the Morpeth Railway. Many of our leading men interested in the progress of our port determined not to lose the opportunity of waiting upon Mr. Holroyd on his return from his official visit and point out to him some of our immediate wants. Accordingly a number of gentlemen, headed by our member and the Mayor, waited upon him, pointing out the several important works which required immediate attention. The deputation were listened to attentively, but beyond the dredge being ordered to deepen the channel opposite the cattle yards, no other immediate order was given. The goods sheds were promised to be erected forthwith, and the various other matters promised attention immediately on the opening of Parliament. I am informed Mr. Holroyd expressed some surprise at the apparent magnitude of the trade of our port. The forest of shipping lying in the stream and along the wharves; the crowd of coal laden waggons, the facility with which they were shipped by means of the cranes, and the general bustle and activity that prevailed, could not but give a favourable impression of the importance of the place, an impression, there is every reason to believe, which will be lasting and ultimately lead to good results. It is a noticeable feature that the fact of our harbour containing so much shipping at the time of the visit of the Minister for Lands and Works was not a mere casual occurrence, but has been the case since the commencement of the present year; certainly we never before had so much shipping, month after month, constantly in port, especially vessels of such large tonnage, and considering the rapidity with which vessels are now loaded, is the more surprising, and shows beyond a doubt that our coal trade is rapidly increasing, consequently deserving the more attention to its wants by the Government.

Considerable progress has been made with the steamers' wharf. The channel is expected to be sufficiently deepened in a fortnight, so as to allow the steamers to come alongside. No action has yet been taken for the erection of the goods sheds. I notice in a paragraph in Saturday's *Herald* that the steam companies carry goods to Morpeth at the same freight as to Newcastle—such is not the case. A considerable difference is made in goods for this port, and it is a fact worthy of notice that since the Morpeth line opened more goods have been loaded here for West Maitland than were ever before known. It may be said this is in consequence of the badness of the Morpeth road, but it goes far to show that the goods for up-country will continue to be landed here, until the Morpeth line is extended to the steamers' wharves, and even then it is a matter for speculation.

CARCOAR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AWFUL DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.—On the 9th instant, a Mrs. Merriel, of Flyer's Creek, left that place on horseback, for the purpose of proceeding to Carcoar, where she was seen during the day somewhat the worse for drink. About three o'clock in the afternoon she left town, in company with her sister, to proceed home; her sister went about two miles with her, and then returned to Carcoar. As the unfortunate woman did not return to her home, her husband went in search of her. The police and a number of others went in search for her. On the sixth day her body was found lying in a dry hole about ten feet deep; the flesh was eaten off her face by native cats; and, upon Dr. Rowland examining her body, it was found that her neck was broken.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As trooper Johnson, a corporal in the mounted police stationed at Cowra, was out riding on horseback, he tried to make his horse pass between two trees that grow within a foot or two of each other, when the horse suddenly swerved, and passed to the other side of the tree, and brought the unfortunate man's head with great violence against the limb of the tree, which knocked him senseless to the ground, from which he was removed to the nearest dwelling, and a messenger dispatched for medical assistance. The poor fellow lingered for several days, but never recovered his senses. He died from the effects of a fractured skull.

ACCIDENTS WITH FIREARMS.—As trooper Crummy, of the Mounted Police, was cleaning a loaded revolver, one of the chambers went off through his pressing the hammer too hard on the cap; the ball passed through one of his fingers, and took the top off another finger.—On Monday last, as trooper Walsh was cleaning his loaded revolver, it went off, and blew away one of his fingers.

ROBBING A CHINAMAN.—On Monday, a poor Chinaman came into Carcoar and reported that he had been robbed, within a mile of the town, by a man who nearly choked him and otherwise ill-used him. The thief took 3s. and his blankets from the poor fellow, which will be a great loss to him, as he has to sleep out and has no money to buy more. The police started on the look out for the robber, but, as poor John could not give a very clear description of the robber, it is feared he will escape.

THE POLICE.—For some time past, the police of this district have been under the management of sub-inspector Roberts, who has made a great improvement in them, by keeping a portion of them always out on duty, and having those that are at home ready at a moment's notice for any emergency. The police barracks are now in town, and barracks have been erected at Cowra, Canowindra, and Number One. The district is thus in a much better state than it was last winter, when Gardiner, Gilbert, Hall, and others were doing with us and our property just as they liked. Report says that there is great sympathy being expressed for Gardiner, but if some of you Sydney folks had suffered from his evil deeds as a number of the residents of this district have, they would not have much feeling for him.

Trade is not very brisk. Wheat is worth 9s. or 10s. per bushel, which is a good paying price; but I am sorry to say that a large number of our farmers have very little to sell, in consequence of rust and blight having destroyed the greater portion of it. The maize crop will be very large, and prices low. There will be a good quantity of potatoes, though small in size.

THE WEATHER has been very dull, gloomy, frosty, and cold, with every appearance of a heavy fall of snow. We had several showers of sleet yesterday.

May 18th.

THE KIANDRA MURDER.—The two Chinese who were first apprehended on the charge of murdering the digger, Henry Sparrow, at Kiandra, but on examination were discharged, have been again apprehended and examined by Mr. Commissioner Mant, and committed for trial at the next Goulburn assizes. The Chinese on this occasion called no witnesses. We surmise some fresh facts have been disclosed, as at their first examination, we believe their innocence was fully established.—*Yass Courier.*

CROSBIE WARD'S CONTRACT WITH THE I. C. R. M. COMPANY.

(From the New Zealand Herald, May 9.)

THAT the decision of the present New Zealand Government not to confirm the contract entered into by Mr. Crosbie Ward with the I. C. R. M. Company should have given rise to a large amount of irritable discussion in the province of Canterbury, we could well understand, though we were not quite so well prepared to receive the announcement that Canterbury herself was willing and able to take up the contract which the Ministry very justly, we think, considered too burdensome for the whole colony. We refer to the petition which is now in course of signature in Christchurch, and which is said already to have received a large number of signatures, praying the Superintent of the province of Canterbury to recommend to the Provincial Council now sitting to make such pecuniary provision as may be necessary to give the I. C. R. M. Company a guarantee for the £33,000 per annum, by which the sum contracted for by Mr. Ward exceeded the amount placed at his disposal by the General Assembly.

If Canterbury chooses to establish the Panama route on her own responsibility, well and good; we can have no objection to her doing so, that is, of course, if the *bona fide* revenue of that province will admit of this being done, and this the Canterbury agent, now in Auckland, will have to demonstrate satisfactorily to the General Government, or the scheme cannot be allowed. That the provincial revenue of Canterbury is a large one is true enough, but that the *per contra* side exhibits anything but a pleasing balance-sheet, either at the present moment or in perspective, is equally a fact. Canterbury is heavily mortgaged with provincial loans, and so slightingly is her security viewed in the money market, that those same provincial debentures are selling nominally at par, but really at 2 per cent. discount. It will not, we think, be an easy matter for Canterbury to show that she is in a position to undertake a burden which the Government already considers too heavy for the whole colony; nor do we see how the Government would be justified in handing over to what would be a mere provincial arrangement the £30,000 appropriated by the General Assembly, not for mail service to Canterbury, but to the colony of New Zealand.

In a few days it is more than probable that all the papers relative to this moot question will have been published by the Government, and the reasons which influenced them in refusing to confirm Mr. Ward's arrangements. But, even to outsiders, it is clear that their reasons for so acting are many and weighty. The contract was an expensive one to New Zealand, throwing, as it did, the whole burden of the service upon us, and exhibiting but very little care for the interest of those other colonies on whose concurrence with the scheme rested the only chance we had of lightening the enormous expense. Even if we take Mr. Ward's own statistics, we find that where the colonists of New Zealand wrote in the proportion of four letters each man, those of New South Wales wrote only one letter per man, and those of Victoria two and one-third letters per man. It is clear, therefore, that in any case New Zealand would be looked to as the greatest gainer by the arrangement, and accordingly we find the Australian colonies exceedingly indifferent about the Panama route via New Zealand.

The intention of the General Assembly was incontrovertibly this, that if it cost the colony no more than £30,000 per annum the Panama service should be obtained for five years; an Act was passed and that sum appropriated—and it was to carry out this object, on these terms, that Mr. Ward, then Postmaster-General, was dispatched to England. Mr. Ward, however, exceeded the money limit, entering into an arrangement for £63,000 per annum, and gave moreover the monopoly of the intercolonial traffic to an English company, a gratuitous assumption of patronage for which he had no warrant whatever. It would seem that Mr. Ward, having gone home with the object of making a purchase, could not bring his mind to return without concluding one, however dear the price. The view taken by the New South Wales Government of the advantage of securing this contract is far from being so sanguine a one as that taken by Mr. Ward. When their agent, Mr. Hamilton, found that the Imperial Government refused to become a pecuniary party to the contract, he at once declined to proceed in the matter. Such were the instructions of his Government, who it would seem were but lukewarm in the matter. In Melbourne the Panama route is not the favourite one. There they have already designed a scheme by which a powerful class of steamers will effect their purpose more cheaply, more speedily, and with more advantage to that colony commercially, direct by Cape of Good Hope, and we ourselves believe that it will be more to the advantage of Auckland and Otago and even Canterbury, each for its own convenience, to subsidise steamers direct to Melbourne.

Be this as it may, the existing arrangement of Mr. Ward is one that cannot be carried out, and the proposed arrangement of the Provincial Council of Canterbury is one which on behalf of the general public of this colony we must also condemn, so far at least as it refers to the expenditure of the £30,000 of the money of the General Government. New Zealand affairs wear a very different aspect now to what they did during the Wellington session. The removal of the seat of Government from Auckland means the political severance of the two islands of New Zealand. Auckland would, we think, be satisfied with direct communication of its own with Melbourne at a mere nominal cost, in preference to an expensive Panama service having its terminus at the South.

The Colonial Government were quite justified in refusing to ratify the engagements of Mr. Ward on the grounds of his having exceeded the intentions of his colleagues and the extent of his instructions—and now, we think, they will do well in allowing the matter to stand over altogether until the settlement of the seat of Government question shall have decided whether Auckland, as the northern island, will not strike out a mail service for herself. The service proposed by Melbourne is as speedy as that via Panama, and we require any how the services of a swift steamer regularly once, if not twice, a month between this province and Victoria. If Canterbury is anxious to take up the Panama scheme let her do so, but with her own money.

QUARTZ-CRUSHING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The magnificent results of many of the quartz-crushing processes now in operation under various companies fully bear out the high estimation in which the Rev. W. B. Clarke held the gold-bearing reefs as a profitable enterprise, and in now opening up the subject I am merely treading at a humble distance in the footsteps of that great and enthusiastic explorer, and claim for myself no merit except what may appear to be embraced in the limits of this and the preceding communication. In a paper so strictly commercial as the *Herald*, it needs, I imagine, but little apology for expressing a desire for the publication of the contents, as the great amount of benefit likely to accrue to public-spirited companies and the colony generally from the development of the gold-fields cannot be easily foreshadowed. The value of that great interchange of commercial relations with the world, without which neither armies could be set in motion nor the fleets of war or commerce could travel the ocean, and to the influence of which the greatest modern discoveries in electricity, steam, and photography can be traced, is surely a subject of great interest to all; and when it is remembered that in a more domestic view it is chiefly to gold that thousands upon thousands of happy homes are indebted, and in its absence there can be few or none of the comforts of life, the subject claims attention beyond most others.

The extraction of gold from quartz is indebted to scientific research, and hence it is unintelligible to the great mass of mankind that gold can be got from a piece of stone resembling in some degree an opaque whitish glass, in which no gold is apparent to the eye, or even in some cases under a powerful magnifier. Yet such is the fact. It is owing chiefly to the want of proper inquiry and investigation that the subject is not regarded with favour by mercantile men and capitalists, and some companies have been started by mere adventurers, who have set them in motion without any or sufficient preliminary tests; and some, through ignorance and bad arrangements, have equally failed in such speculations, and by such means brought the subject into disrepute amongst the more staid and settled colonists. But when it is seen that men from all parts of the world with keen intellects and indomitable enterprise, are embarking in the business, and realising princely fortunes, in many cases to carry back to their own countries; it ought to arouse the sleeping colonists to a sense of their importance, and that they will see there are other interests worthy their pursuit than sheep and cattle stations. The mystery that surrounds quartz-crushing is a mere myth that must dissolve before the tests of science; and it is not only in quartz that gold is found, but also in argillaceous iron ore and ironstone, from which the author before quoted obtained at the rate of three ounces of gold per ton; the same metal is also in association with horneblendic rocks and ferruginous quartz conglomerate and granite of a certain kind and mundic.

In a Southerly direction gold bearing reefs may be enumerated as follows:—Turallo Creek west of Gidleigh, running into Lake George; Pabral Peak, county Cowley; creeks and rivers from the south to the Murrumbidgee, flow through reefs; mountains between Dargal and Albury (supposed to exist); Giandarra and Murrumbidgee, near Mount Tennant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. P. WILSHIRE.

MARRIAGE OF AN ABORIGINAL BLACK WITH AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On the 19th instant, under the above heading, and the shelter of "Argo," I addressed you on the subject of this marriage, and which has brought forth, as I expected, a reply from the Rev. J. Reid in your issue of to-day. That gentleman premises "that he would have thought more of 'Argo' if he had given his real name, but suppose that I was afraid or ashamed to do so." It may possibly be within your recollection, Mr. Editor, that I requested, in the event of Mr. Reid applying, he might be furnished with it; I presume, however, that he did not apply, and I now ask for space to vindicate the course I then took, to enable me to reply to the lame and impotent arguments, and wrong-drawn conclusions which have emanated from that gentleman. I may state at the outset, even at the risk of betraying ignorance, that I was, until the 19th instant, unacquainted with the name or calling of Mr. J. Reid, nor do I now know or care to what denomination he belongs.

I did not accuse the Rev. Mr. Reid of writing the marriage of William Lynes with Frances Cutts, but said that it was ingeniously done.

I did say that, for the first time in the history of New South Wales, a marriage was solemnized between an aboriginal and an Englishwoman, and I now maintain that no such thing as several such marriages have taken place in the colony, notwithstanding Mr. Reid's belief to the contrary. The case of the aboriginal in the interior may be an exception, if true, and the surrounding circumstances must have been very different to the present case. This, however, I will say—that if he is a pure blackfellow of New South Wales, I do not believe the other portion of the statement, and challenge the proof.

I stated that the aboriginal who went through the ceremony of marriage was without a local habitation and a name, except that of "Bungela." For this piece of incontrovertible information, the Rev. Mr. Reid draws from the abundance of his charity, and lets loose the vial of his wrath on my devoted head in the very expressive and unmistakable language *that it is false*. Now one would have fancied that this Mr. Reid, before he had jumped at such a conclusion and launched it out without any qualification whatsoever, had made himself well acquainted with the subject. The distance from his residence to the *farms at Rose Bay* offered no insuperable barrier to communication, and the cost would not have trenched very much on the £2 fee which he received from the darkie; not so, however; Mr. Reid, armed in the panoply of a black gown, does not deign to look for further proof—the labourer was worthy of his hire—"Bungela" had paid his money and got his choice, and what more could be expected, except that any attempt at prying into other people's business will get for their pains the very trite epigram "that it is false."

Mr. Reid very obligingly informs the public that the blackfellow's name is "William Lynes," "that he is a farm servant at Rose Bay, and that his father is William Lynes, a farmer, and these facts are certified by him in his marriage register, and confirmed by Charles Pratt, a farm servant with him"—in fact, all farmers together. Now, I wonder whether it occurred to the Rev. Mr. Reid to make any inquiry of *these farmers* whether the Rose Bay farms had been affected much by the rust in wheat. Surely that gentleman cannot plead ignorance of the knowledge of the whereabouts of Rose Bay; that alone ought to have awakened some suspicion that he was receiving a statement quite at variance with truth, and which he still persists in calling facts.

It may be as well that I should at this point digress a little, and awaken the rev. gentleman from his lethargy, and inform him who this aboriginal is, together with his paternal progenitor—the farmer. "Bungela," the lad in question, about now in his nineteenth year, is the son of "Jamberoo Billy," of the Illawarra district. This latter is to be found generally drunk in or about some of the streets of the various towns in that district, or begging of everyone he meets. "Piggin of Milk," the niece of "Bungela," a girl now about eleven or twelve years of age in the same district. "Frying-pan," and "River Jem" also claim relationship. An uncle rejoicing in the name of "Paddy Brungalung," well known at Wollongong, may generally be found on the margin of "Tom Thumb Lagoon;" question Brungalung as to what became of his other wife, a plurality being amongst their customs—he will inform you that she was saucy to him and he *threw her away*. The whole of these, with a few others, are without house, home, or habitation, not an inch of land to call their own—or means of subsistence, except that which the forest and streams afford. Work of any kind is not among their customs, and their true belief is in intoxicating drinks. I would ask your readers now to look on this picture, and on that of the Rev. Mr. Reid—and then say whether he had the right without further inquiry to bestow on me the epithet "that it is false."

The boy "Bungela" has been with me on and off some years; on one occasion, as is their custom, love of entire freedom, he made himself scarce for a year, at the end of which time he returned from the remnant of his tribe, and you might have indeed "nosed him in the gallery." On another occasion he went off without leave, and in such a way as a blackfellow only knows how and returned one night after a seven months' cruise out of his own district, glad to get back half-starved and nearly naked, and expressed his contrition by saying that he was fool for going; his general occupation was to do nothing; he went with me on shooting and hunting excursions, was fond of the boat and riding on horseback. He went away when it suited him, and came back when he liked, but had neither house, home, nor habitation, except as I state. For this, among other things out of the abundant charity of the Rev. Mr. Reid, my observations were characterised with "*That is false*."

Now as to the *facts* certified by him in the marriage register—he is about as ignorant of anything of the kind as the child unborn. When I asked him on the 20th if it was true that he was married, his answer was, that they told him so. Was it by a parson, and in a church? No, in a house at night by some sort of a cove where they do it on the sly. Who was there? The people of the house. Did you get any certificate? What's that, any paper? She got it. Did you have a ring? Yes, she had one. Where is the house? There by Wintin (Wynyard)-square. That, I believe, is about the extent of his knowledge of the state of things which has attempted to bind him to the wedded life.

The bridegroom I characterised as a peculiar odoriferous darkie—so he is—at times as strong as a pole cat, and is as black as the ace of spades. I did not, by implication, represent him as an ill-clothed savage, knowing that I always gave him good clothes; he may have been well "got up" for this special and particular occasion. It does not necessarily follow, that because he was as well dressed as any clergyman about the city, that it made him a parson; he was still a blackfellow of Australia, without a local habitation and a name, although, by Mr. Reid's argument, the apparel must have converted him into something else.

Now, as to the bride. I did not say that she was wrong in intellect, but suggested that something of the kind might have occurred to Mr. Reid, from the fact of desiring to be wedded to a blackfellow of Australia. There are numerous cases where parties are sane ON ALL but one point. Coroners' jurors generally find in their verdicts against persons who have transgressed the canon of our great laws, and committed self-destruction, that such persons were labouring under insanity. The woman here in question came to the colony expressly, as she stated, to be married, and that she had kept company with the man for a considerable time; that he had not only deserted her, but that he had all along been a married man. This was a constant source of worry and regret, at times bordering on despair; and her last words were, that she knew she had committed a rash act. I grant that the woman was intelligent, could read and write, and to all appearances equal to the best in the same rank and condition of life; this, I should imagine, would tend to strengthen rather than weaken my argument—more vigilance was necessary at the dark hour of night, under such suspicious circumstances. Neither do I think that it ought to have been too much trouble for Mr. Reid to have endeavoured at least to ascertain whether their statements were correct.

I have stated, and still maintain, that the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia have no idea of a future state—nor do they ever express an opinion on religious subjects. This is clear and unmistakable. There is no susceptibility in their character to religious impressions, nor can you convey to them any notion of a Deity. All this is beyond their comprehension. I defy Mr. Reid and challenge any other man to prove to the contrary.

The flimsy superstructure which Mr. Reid has attempted to rear as a shield to protect the impropriety of his conduct, in characterising my statements as "the most reckless any sane man could utter," is well worthy of him. He could find no other case in point but the two boys, of whom he makes a great parade. They attended at his Sunday school, committed large portions of Scripture to memory, and were inferior to very few of the scholars in their knowledge of the facts and doctrines of the Scriptures. These boys, we are told, were entrusted to some one else, attained considerable eminence in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and were beloved by their playmates (all black boys are, they are expert at play). We are also indebted to Mr. Reid for telling us that one of these precocious neophytes—what became of the other we are not informed—but, however, one of these is sufficient for the purpose; one of the two who had made such immense strides, not only in his keen perception of the facts and doctrines of Scripture, but had attained considerable eminence in writing and arithmetic. Alas, poor darkie, he died at the venerable age of twelve to thirteen years.

I now take leave to refer Mr. Reid to the early history of New South Wales, as to the condition of the aboriginals—to the luminous pages of Sir George Grey on the blacks of Western Australia—to the works of that good man (the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld), who devoted the best portion of his life among the aboriginals—translated the Evangelists and Common Prayer into their tongue—attempted south and north to convert, at least, some of the native blacks of Australia—he found that, as in all savage nations, the qualities of treachery and cunning were inherent in them, and that all the vices of the white man were the first to be strictly imitated. What has been the result of all these years of labour and of love, which that good old man bestowed, with a view to rescue some of these poor benighted people? Why, nothing. What has been the result of every other trial in the cause? Echo answers nothing. I cry your mercy. Yes, the Rev. J. Reid stands alone in his glory; he achieved a victory, and now triumphantly tells us of one solitary instance—the *piccaninny*, so big with learning under his guidance, that his death was lamented, at the memorable age of from twelve to thirteen years.

The Rev. Mr. Reid having stated that Charles Pratt was one of the attesting witnesses—it would have looked as well if he had stated also who was the other—and anything else which may have followed, bearing on the subject. I leave Charles Pratt's statement to fill up the gap.

I think, Mr. Editor, that I vindicated the course which I took, and I now give the clergyman the opportunity to think of me just as he may feel disposed, assuring him that his smiles or frowns can do me neither good nor harm, and subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

E. S. HILL.

Woollahra, 21st May.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF CHARLES PRATT.

"23rd May, 1864.

"On the 4th of May, in the evening, I had permission to go to town to see the doctor; I met Bungela in Sydney, by accident; he asked me to take a walk down the town; near the church by Wynyard-square we met Fanny, and all walked together towards Prince-street; the woman rang a bell, and then Bungela told me that they were going to be married—come in and see; we waited in the house a short time, as Mr. Reid was engaged; I saw the girl give Bungela £2 while waiting; we then went into another room, down stairs, to Mr. Reid; he was alone; Mr. Reid said he wanted another witness, and the servant was told to call Mrs. Reid. Mr. Reid asked Billy some questions, thus—'Is your name William Lynes?' 'Yes.' 'Are you a farm servant?' 'Yes.' 'Are you twenty-seven years of age?' 'Yes.' And of the woman—about her age, twenty-eight years, domestic servant at Rose Bay. All these questions were asked as if some other party was there before and had given the information required.

"The only question Mr. Reid asked me was, if I could write, and to sign my name, which I did in three places, and Mrs. Reid did the same after me. The woman Fanny wrote her name once only, and made her mark twice; and Bungela made his mark only. After they were married Billy gave him £2. Mr. Reid gave the girl a paper, and we all came away.

"On Wednesday, the 18th instant, about eight or nine in the evening, I went to Mr. Reid and saw him alone in his house. I asked him if he would withdraw my name from the papers that I signed, that I would give him £3 if he would do it. He said no—he dare not do it; that he should get into trouble and I should also; that there was a man now in Maitland gaol for even altering the date of a certificate. I said that it was the first marriage of this country black that I had ever heard of, and that I thought it was illegal, and I was sure to get into some row about it.

"I did not know that 'Bungela' had any other name, except that we called him Billy, although I heard him answer that night to the name of William Lynes. I don't know the contents of any papers that I signed; they were not read to me. I volunteer this statement.

"CHARLES PRATT."

THE RECENT MARRIAGE OF AN ABORIGINAL AND AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—My attention was directed this morning to a correspondence between "Argo" and the Rev. John Reid, as appearing in your issues of yesterday and to-day, respecting the marriage of an aboriginal native and an English woman.

With the question of the said marriage, I have no direct concern, and I find that Mr. Reid has given a sufficient and suitable answer, besides vindicating the character of the aboriginal Australians to some extent. But the gross and unwarrantable misrepresentations into which "Argo" has been led, when he assumes as facts the mere assertions of superficial observers, or the insinuations of wilful ignorance and prejudice, require a further reply or comment. And inasmuch as I may speak from practical experience, and have had much opportunity of ascertaining the real character and condition, as also the mental capacities of the aborigines, I deem it becoming and just in me, if not my duty, to offer a few remarks in their behalf, for which purpose I trust you will allow me a brief space in your valuable paper.

How far any trustworthy physiologists have had opportunities of examining any number of aboriginal natives as to the indications of their mental powers, I know not; nor does it particularly concern me. I shall simply deal with facts, and state without further comment that I have intimately known some scores of blacks who were more or less instructed by myself and others in reading and writing, in general and religious knowledge. At an average (I speak of the young and rising generation), they displayed, if not quite, nearly as good capacities as the generality of Europeans. Some were surprisingly quick in their attainments. Those who attended more regularly than others were equal in their knowledge of religious subjects to most Europeans not favoured with a superior kind of education.

At the same time they were perfectably capable of appreciating the subjects of God, of a future life either of happiness or misery—of man's natural sinfulness, and the need of a Redeemer. And, further, I saw repeated instances of their susceptibility of deeper religious impressions; in two or three cases (at least, as far as man can judge), I believe they were of a lasting nature. It is neither true, as it is generally assumed, that they have no idea whatever, in their original state, of a Supreme Being and a future state of man's existence. There are indeed some among them that would rather persuade themselves—like some nominal Christians—that there is no hereafter—no God—no judge. But there are positive traces of belief in a Superior Being, or a Deity, found among them; treated by some with more, by others, with less regard. They speak of a Being who is called "Baiamai" among different tribes, speaking different dialects—to whom they ascribe (though in imperfect language) the attributes of eternal existence, omnipotence, and unblemished goodness. From this Being they profess to receive at times messages, and perform certain ceremonials in honour of him. They also entertain some expectation that through his favour and power they shall live again after death and be happy.

But this remnant of truth, as I would call it, is treated among the aborigines rather as a secret or mystery not generally divulged; and few Europeans would sufficiently gain their confidence to be entrusted with this their belief.

That, notwithstanding, the habits of the blacks are, in some respects, most degraded, and that these degraded habits are fostered by some absurd customs or laws, I shall by no means deny. This, in conjunction with their wandering lives, forms one of the greatest obstacles to the success of missions among them.

But let me add, that by far the greatest drawback to missionary efforts among the aborigines hitherto has been the evil example set them by Europeans professing the Christian name—men of this stamp, too common in the interior, give the lie to the teaching of the missionary when he endeavours to describe the character of a Christian.

I could produce numerous specimens of certain striking and humiliating remarks made by aborigines concerning the lives of Europeans—remarks which shew how the name of God is blasphemed among Gentiles,—heathens—through those who have been favoured with many privileges. But one instance may suffice:—One day a young man thus addressed me:—"Master, you think that man, and that man, &c., a Christian? (naming to me a number of individuals, gentle and simple, whose lives were evidently inconsistent with Christianity). I can't see anything like Christian about them. But," added he, ironically, "O, yes, O yes, I suppose baptised once—that's all, that's all—nothing more."

Instead of taking it for granted that the aboriginal Australians are really so low in the scale of humanity, that no effort to civilise or Christianise them will avail, let us rather take shame to ourselves as men, as Christians, and colonists, that so much evil has been done to this poor race, and so little good attempted on their behalf.

You are at liberty to give my name, should any one care to know it; but in the meantime I subscribe myself,

Your humble servant,

AN OLD MISSIONARY.

Sydney, 21st May.

EMU PLAINS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Not having seen any account lately in any of your issues of the progress of the railway line on the plains, I beg leave to furnish you with a few particulars for the information of the public, or intending visitors to this locality.

Such as enjoy mountain scenery—a wide-spread landscape, through which the Nepean River may be seen winding its course—and architectural skill displayed in the art of stone bridge building, would be much delighted with a visit to the neighbourhood.

The appearance of the mountain slope of the Blue Mountains as seen from the plains, has undergone a great change during the last two years. The dense forest of trees which occupied the mountain side from the Bathurst Road to the end of the zig-zag line of the railway, has greatly diminished, having yielded to the force of the woodman's axe in opening the way for the line, or to supply the wants of the numerous domestic claims of the residents located on the hill side, so that in a comparatively short period of time the trees have disappeared and a township of bark huts and calico tents has arisen in their place.

At present the works of the railway are progressing very favourably; the embankments and wooden bridges for the railway from the river to the Bathurst Road are in a forward state.

The line from the Bathurst Road to the mountain top—which, according to the wishes and prophecies of many, would never be reached—is the part where the most engineering skill is needed, and supplied. A little below this the line begins to rise about one foot in thirty. It runs across the road, from which to the Knapsack Gully is about a quarter of a mile, running in a south-westerly direction over ravines and through cuttings of sloping shivering rocks along the mountain side, with numerous culverts to carry off the water from the mountain drains. At the end of this short piece of the line, before reaching the Knapsack Gully, is the place where the land slip of the rock occurred a short time ago, when more than 20,000 *tons of rock* slided into the cutting, which they are now busy removing.

A stupendous stone bridge across the gully will connect the line. The bridge will have six piers and two abutments, with five circular arches of fifty feet span, and two arches of twenty feet span; it is about 500 feet across the gully, rising about thirteen feet higher at one end than the other. The three main piers are about 100 feet high from the bottom of the gully, and the arches will rise twenty-five to thirty feet above the piers, so that the railway will be about 130 feet above the bottom of the gully. The line then runs along the mountain side, traversing the mountain-slope three times before it reaches the top, forming a zig-zag or letter N. This part passes through cuttings of rocks and over deep ravines for about two miles.

A stranger to such stupendous undertakings would be astonished at the extent and amount of the plant that is in use for the accomplishment of the object. To elevate the piers to the height of 99 feet they had to raise the stones by relays of cranes, taking them from one crane to the other as the work advanced; but being now above the assistance of cranes, they are forming a frame of timber above the height of the railway, across the gully, on which they are carrying their stone and timber for the arches by means of a traveller running on iron rails, and carrying their materials to the place where they are needed. Here may be seen an amount of plant which needs to be seen before it can be conceived, and all of the *first-rate class*; for such is the care and attention of the contractor that nothing is allowed to be used before it has been well tested. I saw a new traveller in the depot of the works the other day, which is being made for the bridge; it is a new and ingenious contrivance of the contractor's own devising.

Every day we are reminded of the presence of gunpowder in the vicinity, by its booming peal resounding over the plains; we can almost equal you in Sydney for the noise of explosions. Though the use of powder is necessary in certain cases, happily in our neighbourhood no din of war attacks our ears, for it is not used with us to destroy men's lives or the devastation of towns and cities, but for the advance of civilisation in moving the stubborn rock for the convenience of man.

W. T. S.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Every one who takes an interest in the welfare and progress of this colony must feel gratified when they see the advertisement now appearing in the daily journals of Sydney, announcing the fact that the proposed Australian Paper Company has at last become a reality, inasmuch as the full number of shares required have been taken up. It was currently reported in Melbourne about two years ago that an enterprising gentleman of that city, Mr. Ambrose Kyte, M.L.A., intended to invest £50,000 in paper mills; but I have since heard nothing further of the matter, and believe that Sydney may claim the honour of having formed the first company, and will therefore in all probability be the first of the Australian cities to manufacture paper. The importance of this measure will be readily recognised by all who have a stake in the colony, as one of the means of not only developing its resources but also at the same time tending to settle the people by the vested interest of the shareholders and employes of the company, and the many others who will be employed in obtaining and producing the *raw material* required for the manufacture of an article in such general use and universal demand as PAPER. From the statistics of New South Wales, I find that *paper* to the value of £100,992 was imported in 1862; and in the same year we exported 189 packages of rags, of the value of £431, probably to be returned to us (after encircling the world) in the form of paper.

As a mercantile speculation I know of no other manufacture likely to pay so well, and for these reasons—

1. As compared to the supply likely to be produced in the present generation at least, there is an unlimited demand, not only here but also in the neighbouring colonies, Victoria alone consuming about 50 per cent. more than New South Wales.

2. We have an abundance of material in the *refuse of goods* imported for other purposes, such as rags, both white and coloured, required for the best or most expensive kinds of papers; old sacks, bags, cordage, rope, American cotton, and English or flax canvas,* a large supply of which might readily be obtained at a cheap rate, and would at the same time afford employment to the many destitute adults and ragged barefooted urchins now infesting the streets of Sydney, most of whom have not been accustomed to hard work, but who might nevertheless obtain a decent living in collecting the refuse of the above imported materials. *The colonial materials* required to make up any deficiency in the above supply will be chiefly the straw of maize, and also corn straw generally, in conjunction with the fibrous bark of our forest trees—such as tea tree, stringy bark, &c.; these will probably be the chief, although we have other collateral sources of supply. In this list we may rank fibrous plants such as *Esparto*, *Sorghum saccharatum*, flax, the *Lepidos sperma gladiata*, the *hybiscus* or marsh-mallow, the *paper plant* of Wisconsin, United States; the cotton tree of Queensland, and the fibres of the young bamboo and sugar-cane; and, last, although not least, the pernicious weed *Bathurst burr*.

3. A permanent water supply is also essential. The most important paper mills of England are on the banks of rivers. In this respect even the droughty, badly-watered colony of New South Wales may boast of a few permanent streams contiguous to settled centres of population and thriving towns. I have heard Liverpool mentioned as the most eligible site for paper mills; but the enterprising and spirited provisional committee who have been so far successful will not remain long undecided on so important a point as the future site of the first Australian paper mills.

4. We also require some opposing elements or advantages, not only to the low rate of wages paid for labour in England, but also to the vested interests and experience of its manufacturers, to enable us successfully to compete with imported paper. In this matter we are particularly, if not singularly, fortunate, since we can for some years to come obtain rags and the other refuse of imported materials before referred to at a much cheaper rate than the price paid for these materials in England; the present being about one-third the English prices. Another, and more permanent, advantage we possess over England is the fact that *maize* grows most luxuriantly in New South Wales, more particularly on the banks of the River Hunter, where I have seen great areas covered with maize from seven to nine feet in height, the straw or "*corn stalks*" of which valuable cereal will produce an unfailing supply of an excellent *raw material*.

In the *Illustrated London News* of June, 1860, will be found an article on the maize plant, from which I extract the following:—"The productiveness of this plant being so great, it is not to be wondered at that efforts have been made to cultivate it in Great Britain; and many years ago the late William Cobbett, of political celebrity, wrote a book on its virtues, recommending it to the British farmer. *The leaves and straw make good paper, and Mr. Cobbett's book was printed on paper made of this material.* Dr. Bennett, in his address to the Philosophical Society, on the 4th of April last, presents the following valuable information to the colony:—

> "An excellent material for the manufacture of paper can also be procured in any quantity from a plant naturalised in this colony, the maize. Maize paper is said to be very durable, and on account of the fibrous substance of this plant having great tenacity, it is recommended for deeds and documents, instead of parchment. It is also considered to be peculiarly qualified for lithographic purposes. When the pure paper is dipped, unbleached, and has the whole of its gluten retained, it forms a beautiful transparent tracing tissue paper, which can be manufactured at but little cost. Maize paper is manufactured and used extensively at Vienna, and the Austrian catalogue of the great exhibition at London, in 1862 (now before the meeting), is printed upon paper of that description, and one leaf bound up in the work shows the transparent tracing paper alluded to above."

If the Australian Paper Company can succeed in making a cheap and suitable substitute for parchment and tracing paper out of so prolific a material as the stems and leaves of maize, they may reasonably expect to obtain at least 500 per cent. profit on these articles, even if they sell them at one-fourth the present retail price in Sydney. The wholesale price of the best tracing paper in London is £14 per ream.

"*Tracing paper* of the best kind is also made from the refuse of flax mills, and prepared by the engine without fermentation; it thus forms semi-transparent paste and affords *transparent paper*."† Tracing paper is largely used by engineers, architects, surveyors, draftsmen, &c., throughout the Australian colonies.

Could we succeed in manufacturing these two kinds of tracing paper, we might reasonably hope not only to supplant the imported costly material, but also to export to a large extent, seeing that we possess an exhaustless supply of the raw material—maize, and the native flax of New Zealand, which has already been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of cordage. Mr. H. Christian, of Kew, near Melbourne, in a letter to the *Argus*, in June, 1860, states "that he had already manufactured 16,000 halters in Victoria, chiefly from New Zealand flax." The *New Zealander*, of May 30th, 1860, states that "Baron de Thierry has invented a process by which the native material can be manufactured into an article equal to the celebrated and valuable article of export, Riga flax." Until this advanced period in the history of Australian manufactures has been attained, we may help ourselves to any quantity of the veritable New Zealand flax, and afterwards we will be content, as England is, with the refuse of flax mills for our tracing paper.

Esparto.—As this material has not yet been grown in Australia (at least as an article of commerce, if at all), I cannot do better than introduce the article by giving at length another portion of Dr. Bennett's excellent and apposite address to our Philosophical Society:—

> In August, 1862, a paragraph was read to the society from an English paper respecting a plant named Esparto, and which it was expected would become an important article for the manufacture of paper. This it appears has now been realised, and points out to us how an apparently useless plant becomes by observation and experiment an important article of commerce. As it grows readily in arid soils, it would be worth introducing into the colony, on lands otherwise unproductive, and for our future use when paper mills are established in Australia. It is the *Lygeum Spartum* of botanists, and the following account of it by my friend Dr. Seeman will no doubt be read with interest. A merchant in this city informs me that its importation into England has occasioned a great reduction in the price of rags, and in consequence some exported from this colony failed in realising a profit:‡ Dr. Seemann writes as follows:—
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> *Esparto* (Lygeum Spartum, *Loeft.*) is a grass common to the shores of the Mediterranean, and has of late years assumed great commercial importance for paper-making. A city broker assures me that in the course of this year not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 tons will be imported into England alone. Nearly every coal ship returning from the Mediterranean to England brings a cargo of this grass, the demand for which is constantly increasing, and it is stated that some of our largest daily newspapers are entirely printed on paper made of the esparto. Of all substitutes for rags, this fibre seems about to carry off the palm. It is procurable in any quantity both on the European and African shores of the Mediterranean, where it grows on land otherwise unproductive, on arid, rocky soil, having a basis of silica and iron. It is indigenous to Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Naples, Algiers, and, judging from a specimen in the British Museum collection, also in the island of Crete. But we have hitherto chiefly imported it from Spain and Algeria. On the spot it fetches from 42s. to 50s. per ton, but in England at the present time £4 10s. from the ship's side. So readily is this valuable fibre converted into paper, that a cargo which arrived in the Thames in the morning was made into paper in the evening—at least, so a city merchant assures me. Botanists have long been familiar with this grass. Pliny, to go no further back, has much to tell about the innumerable uses to which it is applied in the Iberian peninsula; and Ray, many centuries later, reported that the inhabitants of that country did the same in his time, and it may be added that there has been no change in this respect till our own days. In Algeria, it is known by the name of Alfa, and the attention of the French Government has for years past been directed to it as a substitute for rags, and in the London Exhibition of 1851 samples of alfa, as well as paper made from it, were shown in the Algerian section of French products. In consequence, however, of the difficulty of transport and the imperfect methods then employed in its preparation, little progress was made in spreading its fame amongst the commercial community of this country. But the recent legislative enactments in England respecting paper, and the increasing price of rags abroad, have caused manufacturers to pay more attention to this grass, and not only established its superiority to straw, but its perfect adaptability to making paper, either by itself, or when mixed with straw, rags, or other material. Its chemical constituents are said to be: Yellow colouring matter, 12.0; red matter, 6.0; gum and resin, 7.0; salts forming the ashes of the Esparto, 1.5; paper fibres, 73.5. The Esparto grows naturally in tufts or clumps, but, to quote a broker's circular, only such leaves and stalks as have come to maturity and are full of sap ought to be gathered. If collected too green, Esparto produces a transparent fibre which is mere waste; if, on the other hand too ripe, the constituent elements of silica and iron are with difficulty removed. The proper months in Africa are therefore from April to June. It must be gathered by hand, and left to dry for a week or ten days before being removed for packing. From the green to the dry state it loses 40 per cent. of its weight, but even in this latter form it is so cumbersome, that when shipped in loose bundles it occupies from four to five tons space to one ton weight. When placed under an hydraulic machine, however, it can be packed into pressed bales with iron hoops, and reduced to half the above volume, as far as space is concerned, each bale weighing 3½ cwt., and ten bales weighing about 1½ ton. Reduced to this volume, the Esparto fibre can be transported not only with greater facility, but this method of packing (resembling in fact bales of pressed hay) keeps the fibre clean, and renders it of easy stowage.

Sorghum Saccharatum is a plant resembling maize, and, like that plant, well adapted for the manufacture of paper; it is grown as an ordinary crop in both Victoria and New South Wales.

Lepidos Sperma gladiata, and the *Hybiscus* or marsh mallow.—On November 18th, 1857, Mr. A. Tolmer obtained a patent in Victoria for the manufacture of paper and pasteboard from the stems and leaves of these plants. The former I am not acquainted with, but the marsh mallow grows luxuriously and spreads rapidly on deserted sheep stations, homesteads, and other places where it is not destroyed, as a weed.

Paper Plant.—I should be trespassing too much on your valuable paper to give the full particulars of this valuable plant, but would refer your readers to my "Government Prize Essay, on the Economical Manufactures of Victoria," article "Paper,"§ for this and other information on the subject.

Stringy Bark and the bark of the Tea Tree, for the same reason, I beg to refer your readers to an article in the *Hobart Town Mercury*, of March, 26th, 1860.

5. There are other reasons why the manufacture of paper is well adapted to Australia; one of these is the fact that paper is made *almost entirely by machinery*, we shall thus avoid the serious drawback to the introduction of manufactures generally—*the high price of unskilled labour*—neither shall we be troubled to any great extent with combinations of workmen forming strikes, which was one of the serious drawbacks to the manufacture of hand-made paper, another drawback being the large amount of waste, generally about 20 per cent., whereas by machinery it is a mere nothing. Up to the commencement of the present century paper was made entirely by hand, when the *labour* cost about 16s. per cwt.; the cost is now about 1s. per cwt. "This great change has been chiefly effected by Donkin, who has made for himself a place along with Watt, Wedgwood, and Arkwright, in the temple of mechanical fame. Even in 1843, machines were in use in England capable of making, unwatched by human eye and unguided by human hands, from twenty to thirty feet in length by five feet broad of most equable paper in one minute."‖ Since then several patents have been taken out in Great Britain and America for improvements in paper making machinery, but all of them relate more or less to details. Donkin still being the inventor of the paper making machine as Stephenson is of the locomotive engine, notwithstanding the great improvements in both articles since their invention. In conclusion, since we have an unlimited supply of raw material at a cheap rate, depend chiefly upon machinery whose will is the company's; have a plentiful supply of pure water, an essential pre-requisite and concomitant; shall save at least nine months' loss of time and interest of money, with two or three merchants' profits, and the freight either half or all round the world—we may reasonably expect the manufacture of paper in New South Wales to be an excellent mercantile speculation to the social and political advancement of the colony.

CHARLES MAYES, C.E., Architect.

350, George-street, May 21st.

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* From the Statistical Register I find we imported in 1862, bags and sacks, canvas, cordage, rope, and cotton to the value of £107,824; also apparel and slops, haberdashery, linen and drapery to the value of £1,860,642. The cotton, hemp, and linen of these and similar annual imports may find their way chiefly to our Australian Company's Paper-mills.

† Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, article, "Paper."

‡ This statement is confirmed by the fact that in 1861, 117 packages of rags were exported, valued at £725, but in 1862, although 189 packages were exported they were only valued at £431.—C. M.

§ A copy of my Essay may be seen at the School of Arts at Sydney, and at East and West Maitland.

‖ Dr. Ure.

GOCUP AND GADARA RUNS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—From the fact of your having noticed in your issues of 10th and 12th instant, the appeal made by my brother and myself with regard to the injuries sustained by us in consequence of the withdrawal of our runs from lease, I trust you will, with your usual sense of justice, give the few following facts publicity.

Thirty years ago, when this run was taken up by my family, it was at the sacrifice of stock and the peril of life. A large portion of the run was legally taken by the Government, about fourteen years since, for the usual reserve purposes, without, of course, any complaint or remonstrance on my part. In 1852 I obtained a lease of my run, "Gocup," for fourteen years.

I purchased under my pre-emptive right, and let portions of that purchase, allowing the tenants to graze a beast for every acre rented, and on doing this, I did not then, and do not now consider, I was violating any portion of the land law—nor was I ever threatened by Mr. Lockhart with the loss of my lease for making that grazing right a part of my agreement with my tenants. I never quarrelled with them because they grazed more stock than they were entitled to, but because they persisted in putting their cattle in my enclosed purchased paddock; and off the purchased land only I impounded them, which led to an action being brought against me, terminating in my favour.

My brother's is a hard case, but mine is one of greater loss and greater wrong. A portion of his run was left him—mine was wholly reserved; 2400 acres only have been selected on his run, 3485 on mine. He had a brief notice that free-selection would take place on his run; suddenly and secretly, though some private information afforded a few interested parties, large portions of my run were taken up, even before I could possibly be aware, through any ordinary channel, it was open for free selection.

Mr. Vyner states that the land on Gocup is best suited for pastoral purposes, and he is fully borne out by the fact that, out of 4000 acres free-selected not 200 are under cultivation; nor from its flooded nature can much more than double that quantity ever be devoted to agriculture. The free-selectors use the land to fatten their cattle, and I have been a daily witness to the dogging of my stock off the very land that I had paid to have artificially grassed.

The power thus covertly to ruin a private individual is a matter for public consideration, and this I must beg you to accept as my excuse for trespassing so materially on your valuable columns.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. BROUGHTON.

Gocup, Tumut, May 18.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is really a matter of great regret to me that no one of late has seemed to venture to suggest publicly, even one remedy, for the very many serious and calamitous diseases of the throat, from which it appears that in almost nine cases out of every dozen, *death* generally ensues.

Although I feel this step to be somewhat a bold adventure in my humble capacity, and will be considered presumption by some, yet, from a sense of duty to my fellow-townsmen, I am compelled to declare unto them what I have found to be a preventive as being in my own particular experience. No doubt it has been to you, as to many others, a source of great regret to hear of so many of our fellow-creatures hurried to an untimely grave through various diseases of the throat.

It may perhaps be necessary for me to mention that for some years past (and about this season of the year) I have been one of the unfortunate sufferers from a complaint in the throat, the remembrance of which led me some three months since to adopt a course which has resulted in an extraordinary benefit, and has saved me from the usual course of having to lay aside for a lengthened season.

The course adopted is as follows:—

After the usual thorough cleansing on *early morn*, wash and rinse the mouth well with cold water, after which (and this is the secret of success, presuming the body is in a healthy condition) partake of about *one-eighth* of a tumbler of water (spring water preferred) and hold back the head as far as possible, and at the same time *put out the tongue to the very utmost extent*, allowing the water to dwell around the tonsils of the throat for about five seconds, then eject it; but taking care to continue the application in a similar way for four or five times without swallowing but a very small portion of it; the next application is to drink half a tumbler, or even more, of cold water, as may suit the parties themselves. This treatment (which may be called an oral bath) will substitute for the usual practice of gargling the throat; and is also much preferable, as it bathes the upper regions of the throat thoroughly, and with but little inconvenience.

The benefit realised is that it really causes the glands of the throat to be much more repelling from cold, and, therefore, less susceptible to take cold, which to orators, teachers, and singers, together with the whole human family, must be a very valuable boon.

E. B.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH GARDINER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I do hope that the report of the sympathy (even on the part of the lowest of the mob) with Gardiner is exaggerated. If not, the fact is the most disgraceful—I might almost say, appalling—that yet has sullied our colonial name. What if that sympathy—what if prejudice in this man's favour—should hereafter extend to the jury-box?—And how natural will be the suspicion, even now, in other colonies, and in England, that no small portion of this sympathy has operated there! If it were the fact, this country is no longer a safe residence for honest men.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. George Wacey's letter in this day's *Herald*, I must inform you, in justice to Mr. Henry Barnes, that the casts of Australian fossil remains exhibited in the Museum, were *not* taken from moulds left by Mr. Wacey, and that the moulds of every single specimen exhibited have been prepared by Mr. Barnes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GERARD KREFFT, Curator and Secretary.

Australian Museum, Sydney, May 23.

STATE OF IRELAND.

House of Commons, March 11.

Sir R. Peel,—I agree very much with what has been said by my right hon. friend as to the ability and research which the hon. and learned gentleman has shown in submitting this question to the House; but I think it is evident from the tone of this debate that the support which he is likely to receive either from gentlemen from Ireland or from the House generally is very small indeed. I am sorry that in the observations which he made he thought it necessary to review generally the conduct of the workhouse system, his remarks upon which were well answered by the hon. and gallant gentleman the member for Longford. In only two instances have there been disturbances of the nature of those to which the hon. and learned member has referred as being general throughout Ireland. The motion of the hon. and learned gentleman takes in the whole social economy of the population of Ireland. In submitting it to the House the hon. and learned member has alluded to certain causes which he says have led to the recent emigration, and he has urged the assimilation of the Irish Poor Law to that of England. He has also touched upon the state of feeling in Ireland. I shall presently deal with that point, but in the meantime I should like to treat of other matters to which reference has been made. The hon. member for Coleraine cannot, of course, move his amendment to the resolution of the hon. and learned member for King's County, but I may be permitted to remark that he appears to have entirely misunderstood the question at issue. In England a very large sum is levied yearly which is not directly devoted to the relief of the poor, and when the hon. member complained of the expenses of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages being placed on the poor rate in Ireland, he surely must have been aware that exactly the same thing is done both in England and Scotland. During the ten years ending 1859-60 the enormous sum of £77,906,000 was raised in England under the head of poor rate, and of that sum no less than upwards of £18,000,000 was disbursed for purposes wholly beside the relief of the poor. (Hear, hear.) I quite agree with the hon. and learned member for King's County that the system of outdoor relief in England and Scotland is vastly different from that which exists in Ireland. In 1860 no fewer than 19-20ths of the cases of relief in Scotland occurred out of the workhouse; in England, in the same year, 6-7ths of the cases occurred out of the workhouse; whereas in Ireland only one in 30 were outdoor cases. Since that period the system in Scotland has undergone a great alteration. As many as seventy or eighty workhouses have been built in that country since 1860, in consequence, I believe, of a general conviction among the Scotch people of the evils arising from a too extended system of outdoor relief. In 1860 there were only about 3000 persons in the receipt of outdoor relief in Ireland; whereas it appears from a report of the Poor Law Commissioners which I hold in my hand that last month there were more than 10,000 persons in the receipt of outdoor relief. The hon. and learned member for King's County has argued as if there were no system of out-door relief at all, and as if every pauper were obliged to go into the workhouse as a condition of getting relief I think the fact I have stated on the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners will show that the conclusion at which the hon. and learned member has arrived is very different from the fact. (Hear, hear.) But let us suppose that the resolution before us has been carried. Has the hon. and learned member considered what the effect of it would be in his own county? There is no county in Ireland where there is less out-door relief than in King's County. In one of the unions—Parsonstown—the system of out-door relief is entirely unknown. If, therefore, the hon. and learned member succeeded in carrying his motion, the ratepayers of King's County would be subjected to an enormous additional amount of taxation. (Hear, hear.) I admit that the question before us, one involving an expenditure of £7,000,000 yearly in public charity, deserves the attention of the House; but I do not think that the proposal of the hon. and learned member to introduce into Ireland the system of out-door relief as it exists in England and Scotland would meet either the wishes or the requirements of the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member must admit that the sum drawn from the country in the shape of poor-rates should be kept within certain bounds, and that in an agricultural country like Ireland we must be careful not to elevate the condition of the persons relieved above that of the honest and independent labourer. (Hear, hear.) At the close of his remarks the hon. and learned member remarked that he stood forward as the champion of the destitute poor in Ireland. I stand here rather as the advocate of the honest and independent labourer who has to gain his livelihood by the work of his hands, by the strength and health of his body, and by the sweat of his brow. (Hear, hear.) The fact is that every halfpenny that goes to the relief of out-door paupers over and above what is absolutely necessary is a premium to vice and indolence (hear, hear), and I firmly believe that, unless the utmost caution were used, a great calamity would ensue from the introduction into Ireland of the system which the hon. and learned member had advocated to-night. (Hear, hear.) In England we have a system which has been in operation for more than 200 years; since 1845 the Scotch system has been assimilated, more or less, to that of England; while in Ireland the system which exists there was first introduced in 1838, and was subsequently amended in 1847. The Irish system was commenced with the sanction of the late lamented Sir Cornewall Lewis; it was considered peculiarly applicable to Ireland, and both the measures of 1838 and of 1847 were brought into Parliament by the present Earl Russell. When we find that the minds of such men as Earl Russell and Sir Cornewall Lewis were specially directed to the formation of the Irish Poor Law, I think we are entitled to conclude that the system which they thought good for Ireland is not one that ought to be altered upon light grounds. (Hear, hear.) A great deal has been said to-night with respect to the system of outdoor relief in Scotland, but any person who reads the evidence taken before a committee which sat, I think, in 1861 will see, in the case of Scotland, how much of prostration and destitution may flow from an unlimited amount of outdoor relief. (Hear.) When the bill of 1847 was passing through Parliament Lord Derby described the effect upon the people of encouraging pauperism, in terms which I would commend to the attention of the hon. and learned member for King's County. I believe that the result of the present proposal would be a vast increase of pauperism in Ireland, and as the hon. and learned member has referred to the Recorder of Dublin—a very distinguished man, to whom I know the highest offices of the State were offered in 1835—I may mention that Recorder Shaw looks with the utmost apprehension upon the proposal to introduce into Ireland a system founded upon the pamphlet of Professor Ingram. If those who had considered the question conceived that such a system, were it introduced into Ireland, would lead to inevitable abuse, the hon. and learned member should, I think, have paused before recommending it to the adoption of the House. The testimony of Mr. Briscoe has already been referred to as to the effect of the unlimited system of outdoor relief in Scotland; but the matter is so important that I would again invite attention to it. Mr. Briscoe was officially connected with the Scottish Board as their general superintendent, and had an opportunity of seeing the operation of outdoor relief in Scotland, and the abuses that resulted from it, because in those days there was in that country no workhouse test. In 1861 he was asked this question by the committee:—"Has not the effect of this outdoor relief been very demoralizing, and has it not broken down the spirit of independence?" His answer is this, and it is very remarkable: "There is not the least doubt of it. It has deteriorated to a considerable extent truth; industry, morality, self-respect, self-reliance, natural affection, and independence of character; and it appears as if the whole of the humbler classes had completely changed their character. There is no shame now in demanding relief, even among some in the higher classes." [Mr. Caird.—"That applies only to the Highlands."] But he states that the state of things there is deplorable, and everybody laments it. Therefore it is that we should hesitate to adopt a system which the evidence of practical and very experienced men warned them would be productive of very mischievous results. The hon. and learned gentleman adverted to the differences between the Poor Laws of England and Ireland. No doubt there is a great difference between them—for instance, as regards relief to women whose husbands are in foreign lands. The English local authorities have also powers for giving outdoor relief to the aged and infirm, which do not exist at all in Ireland; and although unquestionably the Irish Act of 1847 was a very great improvement upon the previous measure of 1838, yet there is not in Ireland a right in the individual to receive outdoor relief. The House will recollect that when I brought in a bill in 1862 I proposed that persons holding a quarter of an acre of land should be entitled to relief from the guardians of the poor; but in the other House an amendment was introduced—I believe at the instance of Lord Donoghmore—which showed that under any circumstances the occupier of more than a quarter of an acre could not receive outdoor relief. There has been a good deal of difference of opinion as to the precise power under the English Poor Law of affording outdoor relief. Some such difference has been expressed even to-night; and I know of no better authorities on that point than Mr. Farnall and my right hon. friend the President of the English Poor Law Board. When a deputation waited upon my right hon. friend from the north of England respecting the distress in Lancashire, and asked him what powers there were of giving relief under the English Poor Law, he informed them that the guardians were allowed absolute discretion in relieving all classes of persons except able-bodied men. In the case of these the order required that one-half of the relief should be given in food relief, weekly or oftener, and not while the applicant was employed for wages, and that he should be set to work as long as he received relief. Even this restriction, he said, the guardians were permitted to depart from if they found it expedient. Mr. Farnall says that the relief to be given in England, whether indoor or outdoor, is not limited, that the guardians may give any amount of either, the only check being that if they grant outdoor relief to able-bodied men, it shall be partly in money and partly in kind, but that the amount is not limited at all. That, Mr. Farnall adds, is the direction of the Poor Law Board. In Ireland we have comparatively no system at all like that. In England, in fact, there is an absolute right to relief, but in Ireland it was understood when the original Poor Law of 1838 was introduced that the Act did not give a right to relief to all classes of persons, because it was thought by high authorities like Sir G. C. Lewis and Lord Russell that, looking to the different circumstances of the two countries, it would be inexpedient, if not impossible, to introduce a precisely similar system of relief in Ireland as existed in England. The Irish Poor Law Extension Act of 1847 was more liberal; but, nevertheless, it did not give a complete right of relief; and even in the case of the aged, the infirm, the disabled, and widows, it is made to depend upon the guardians whether they are "to be deemed destitute." There is, therefore, an evident difference between the systems in force in the two countries. No doubt when Irishmen come to England they experience a vast difference in this matter. And why? Because the English Poor Law system is governed under an order of 1844 and another order of 1852. The order of 1852 applies particularly to the places which the Irish chiefly frequent, and there they can receive out-door relief with extreme facility. When they return to their own country and contrast what they find there with what they have seen here they naturally say it is very hard that in the sister island they should be subject to restrictions which do not operate in England. But consider for a moment what would be the expense of it to the ratepayers if the hon. gentleman's proposal were adopted. It would enormously add to their burdens. The hon. gentleman said, I think, that he would afford a greater amount of relief with a less weight of taxation. I am afraid that that could not be the case, because at the present moment the expenditure for poor relief in England and Wales amounts to 6s. 0¾d. per head on the population, whereas in Ireland it is now only 2s. 3d. per head. If, however, the expenditure in Ireland were at the same average rate as it is in England and Wales, instead of paying £652,000 a year, as Ireland now does for the relief of her poor, she would have to pay £1,757,690—that is to say, the poundage in Ireland, which is at present only 1s. 0½d., would amount to 2s. 9d. And what would be the effect of the charge on the county of my hon. friend? In King's County the expenditure for poor relief is now 11⅝d. in the pound, whereas by the plan he advocates it would be brought up to 3s. 1½d. The hon. member thinks the Irish Poor Law is not adequate for the requirements of the people; but in 1849, when the country underwent a great crisis, that Poor Law was thought equal to the emergency, for the present system, with the exception of the improvements introduced in 1862, was then in force. In 1849 we actually relieved 2,143,766 persons in Ireland, and there was an expenditure in that country amounting to £2,177,000. Therefore, supposing Ireland were to require a larger outlay, we have now in our possession a law which would place ample and powerful means at our command for giving relief, both outdoor, and indoor, in case of emergency, and that without their being supplemented by the provisions in force in England. The hon. member referred to the emigration now going on from Ireland. No doubt that emigration has attained very vast proportions; but I think it cannot in any way be attributed to the operation of the Irish Poor Law. In fact, I have never heard that any practical observer who has watched that emigration for the last ten, twelve, or fourteen years has traced it to the working of our Poor Law system. It may be interesting to the House to know the exact position of the emigration now taking place from Ireland. Some misstatements respecting it were made the other night—accidentally, no doubt—by my right hon. friend the member for the University. I have in my hand accurate statistics on the subject. The emigration last year undoubtedly assumed extreme proportions. The total emigration from Ireland in 1863 amounted to 119,788 persons; but of that number it is a very curious fact 62,988 were males and 56,800 were females, so that the numbers were almost equally divided. A right hon. gentleman spoke of 100,000 fighting men having left the shores of Ireland for America; but the real truth was that, although the total number was 119,788, yet of these there were only 62,988 males, while there were 56,800 females. (Hear, hear.) Besides, a large proportion also were under ten years of age. Of the number who emigrated during last year there were actually 14,842 children under the age of ten years. This emigration, which I believe to be the result of natural causes, has also been going on at an increasing rate during the two months of the present year. We have an increase in the emigration in January and February over the corresponding months of 1863. In January, 1863, there emigrated from Ireland 4690; and in January, 1864, 5365. In February, also, there has been an increase of 1200 over the emigration of February, 1863; the numbers being in February, 1863, 6262, whereas in February, 1864, the numbers were 7624. No doubt, therefore, the emigration still continues on a very vast scale; and I quite agree with a right honorable gentleman who stated that it is not to be attributed to any fault of our laws—certainly not to any defect in our Poor Law. I believe it is the result of natural laws, and that it will continue; for, although one must feel regret at seeing so many thousands leaving their homes, it is better that they should than remain in Ireland without the opportunity of reaping the reward of their labour, which they will receive in America, in England, and in Scotland. No doubt, the scale of wages in England and Scotland is quite sufficient to induce the Irishmen to come over to England or Scotland, considering the facilities they have in the low rate of passage-money—the fare on deck from Ireland to Liverpool or Glasgow being only 4s. and 5s. But what inducement has not the Irishman to go to New York! He receives letters from his friends there, painting in glorious colours the enormous wages they receive. I hold in my hand a statement of labourers' wages in New Orleans at the end of February last. It appears that first-class mechanics are paid 3½ dollars a day; locomotive engineers the same; labourers, without rations, 1½ dollar a day; waggon masters, 50 dollars a month; blacksmiths, 45 dollars a month; ordinary hands on river boats, 35 dollars. When these wages are offered, it is natural that the Irishman should emigrate in order to obtain that remuneration for his labour which he cannot find in Ireland. Then, think of the convincing proofs we have of the prosperity of the Irishman when he goes abroad! It is an ascertained fact that in 1853 Irishmen remitted £1,500,000 to their families in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, you should not blame the emigration which is going on. The Government has nothing to do with it. Politics and religion have nothing to do with it. These people are quite right; they are going where they will earn an adequate remuneration for their labour by the sweat of their brow—a reward which circumstances forbid their obtaining at home. A pamphlet was published the other day by Mr. M. Joseph Barry, in which he treats of this subject. He says, "Population merely is not necessarily an element of strength. An unemployed population—and that is the case of Ireland—without the means of employing it, plainly cannot be an element of wealth; and, as such population must necessarily be discontented, it is equally clear that it is an element of weakness rather than strength. The real question is, can remunerative employment be had for the existing population of Ireland at home? If not, it is better that those who cannot get it at home should go whithersoever it can be had." I quite agree with these sentiments. I do not at all believe that we have seen the end of this emigration in Ireland. I am quite satisfied that before Ireland recovers her proper *status* another half million of souls must leave that country. Though it is not for me to express an opinion of regret at their leaving, I still believe that if they can better themselves elsewhere and receive remunerative employment, their departure will also improve the condition of those they leave behind, because it will have the effect of raising wages which the latter will receive, whereas at present the market is glutted, so that it is impossible for a family to live on the 10d. or 1s. a day they now receive. There is another consideration which should not be overlooked in connexion with the emigration from Ireland. That this is the very natural result of getting rid of the system of small holdings which has done so much mischief in the country. If you take the census for the last twelve years you will observe a very remarkable revolution going on in that particular. The holders up to five acres, and from five to fifteen and thirty have increasingly diminished, whereas the holders of thirty and upwards have considerably increased. It is quite evident that an effect of this kind must tend to increase the prosperity of the country. I was reading the other day the account which Arthur Young gives of the small holding system in Ireland. He says:—"Go to districts where the properties are minutely divided, and you will find—at least I have done it—universally great distress, and even misery, and probably very bad agriculture." (Hear, hear.) I think this is the case; and if this system is passing away, and these small holders becoming agricultural labourers, their position will be infinitely improved, while the labour market will be better supplied than it has ever been before. But, when we talk of the immense emigration going on from Ireland, the House should not forget that there has been a very remarkable movement all through Western Europe of late years as regards emigration. A very interesting work has recently been written on this subject by M. Duval. It is entitled "Histoire de l'Emigration," from which it appears that almost all the countries of Western Europe have increasingly participated in the movement. For instance, he says, the number of emigrants from Germany in the peri d between the years 1819 and 1826 did not exceed 2000 to 4000 a-year, whereas in 1851 the number had risen to 112,547 emigrants, in 1853 to 162,568, and in 1854 to 251,931. These numbers have not been fully maintained since, but in 1855 there were 81,698 emigrants, in 1856, 98,573; and now the average is 50,000 to 60,000 a year, also in England and Holland this movement of emigration is progressing, as well as in Ireland. From 1851 to 1861, in the ten years, there emigrated from the United Kingdom 640,316 English, and 102,954 Scotch, or an annual average of more than 74,000 for Great Britain during that period. Therefore, I think this emigration, which, after all, is no phenomenon peculiar to Ireland, will go on till the supply of labour required elsewhere is more adequate to the demand. I maintain, therefore, that, great as the emigration has been, those who are strangers to the country should not too hastily judge from what they read of Ireland in the newspapers. We have, no doubt, had demonstrations in Dublin. We have heard of meetings in the Rotunda, and of uproarious meetings in the principal towns of Ireland, but no one ought to attribute to them a representation of the general feeling of Ireland. (Hear.) I do not agree that those meetings are evidence of general discontent. I admit that we have had these demonstrations, but recollect how different is our position in Ireland to what it would be here. We have not the authority, as I wish we had, to grasp with all the evils that exist. There is there, what is not to be found in this country, a rebel Press, whose object it is to vilify progress and to retard the improvement of the country. I have seen articles in the rebel Press lauding cases of assassination, and others endeavouring to excite discontent between landlord and tenant, and hatred among various classes. When you find such poison disseminated through the country, is it to be wondered at that uneducated men should be anxious to emancipate themselves from the atmosphere which gathers round such a Press, and that they should prefer to live in a free country, such as America was before this unhappy dispute broke out, rather than remain under the influence of agitators who certainly work a vast amount of mischief, and whom I am sorry to say with our laws we cannot reach? I dare say now there are few persons here who know what the word "Fenians" means? ("Hear," and laughter.) Perhaps I may be allowed to explain it. (Renewed laughter.) In Ireland we deal with potatoes and with romance, one being food for the body and the other for the mind. Well, now, I do not suppose there are more than five or six gentlemen in this House who know what the Fenians were. I can tell the House that, according to the legend, the Fenians are a very ancient body. Appended to one of "Moore's Melodies," beginning "The wine-cup is circling," there is a note which states that the Fenians or Finii were the celebrated national militia of Ireland. Naturally, when I saw that, I began to inquire what this national militia meant. I found that very long ago, beyond the third century (laughter), there lived a king called Cormac, who had daughters. (Laughter.) One of those daughters married Fiomo, the son of Fin Mac Conhal. He, although a man of independent means, took an immense liking to his father-in-law, and determined to establish a national militia, of which he himself would have the command. He accordingly did establish the Fiana Eirionu, which means the national militia of Ireland. The Fenians of that day were very much like their namesakes of to-day; they were always bawling out against other people. The ancient Fiana were men of might and valour; they gained all their battles, but the time came at last when they squabbled among themselves, and then they divided into two septs. One of those septs attacked a town, and at last a Sovereign of that time, whose name I forget, said he could not tolerate the dissensions of the Fiana, and, with a national army, he annihilated every man. (Loud laughter). One man, I suppose, was left, who told to all the world the glory of the ancient Fiana. I believe the name which is given to a certain brotherhood takes its origin from this legend. But, perhaps, it will be interesting to the House that I should relate what were the habits of the ancient Fenians, and I can only hope that their representatives in the present day may be required to do the same. Their duties were to defend the country, but during the winter they were billeted upon the inhabitants. They must have been rather noisy customers, if we think of what they are in the present day. During the summer they had to hunt and fish for themselves, and what they could get they boiled in big pots. (Laughter.) But when they had got any food, before eating it they stripped themselves to their shirts; they only wore *ceintures*, which they hung to a tree while they bathed themselves, and then being quite clean proceeded to dispose of the fish they had caught and cooked. They all slept in trees like the gorillas of the present day. (Loud laughter.) Their laws required that when a Fenian was disposed to marry, before enrolment, he was obliged to promise that he would not follow the mercenary custom of insisting upon a portion with his wife, but would choose her for her virtue, chastity, and good manners. The Fenians of that day were bound not to insult women, not to turn the back, nor refuse to fight with nine men of any other nation. (Loud laughter.) But here is a remarkable feature. The Fenian of that day was obliged, before he enlisted, to show extreme skill in running. Those heroes wore their hair longer than my hon. friend near me does, and therefore they plaited their hair round their heads. An intending Fenian was compelled to run through a wood, and all the corps ran after him. At the end of a certain distance he was to mount a tree, but if he was overtaken by any of the corps he was not enlisted. That is an authentic account of the ancient Fenians, of whom in the present day we have a brotherhood,—at least called by the same name. I hope they will confine themselves to such amusements as I have described, and will not enter into disputes which, as with their predecessors, will lead to their destruction. I will now make a few remarks upon the state of Ireland, apart from this brotherhood and the rebel Press. It is a remarkable fact that in the report of offences committed in 1863 there is a striking decrease as compared with 1862, amounting to no less than 1200. The return of outrages reported during the month of January, 1864, shews a fewer number by ninety-two than in the corresponding month of 1863; and I am happy to say that in the past month we have had a state of things unexampled in the annals of Irish crime; there has not within the month of February been a homicide committed throughout the whole of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Now, although some persons may find fault with the relations between the magistrates and the police, yet when we find an improvement of this kind, I think the House will agree that it is very satisfactory. Now, as to the trade of Ireland, concerning which the hon. gentleman complains and says we are retrograding, and generally takes a gloomy view of things. I witnessed very lately the opening of a new cattle market, and a more remarkable effort on the part of the merchants, salesmen, and graziers of Ireland can hardly be conceived. When we hear of a country going to ruin, of a total abstinence of energy and public spirit, it was well to know that Dublin was able to make a new market, at a cost of £20,000, which sum was raised for the purpose within three months. The market covers eleven acres of ground, and the second day after the opening there were at least 4000 head of cattle shown, while in the old Dublin market of Smithfield not more than 2000 head were ever seen. Mr. Alderman Reynolds described it as a complete victory, which would do very much to advance the great grazing and agricultural interests of the country. There is one point to which for a moment I wish to refer, and that is the cultivation of flax, which, I think, is likely to give considerable employment to agricultural labourers and others who cannot now find work. [An hon. Member: "Flax is too exhaustive a crop."] It may be exhaustive, but in the province of Ulster the cultivation has gone on for two generations, and it is known there that by proper care, and by a proper rotation of crops, and by due attention to the varieties of soil, that soil does not deteriorate; and I believe that if these points are borne in mind flax may be cultivated with as much success in other parts of Ireland as it now is in the province of Ulster. (Hear.) As to the motion before the House I oppose it, because I believe, in the interests of the ratepayers and of the honest agricultural labourers of Ireland, its adoption would do considerable mischief, and would immensely increase the rates. The hon. gentleman, however, will give me credit for an anxious and earnest solicitude for the welfare of the class in whose favour he has spoken to-night. I, like him, am truly anxious to see that class well taken care of by the authority and the bounty of the State; but I feel that we must resist a motion of this kind because it would not work satisfactorily in Ireland. In England the Poor Law is administered by those who have experience of its working, and the operation of the Irish Poor Law under the Acts of 1838 and 1847 has answered the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it by the late Sir Cornewall Lewis and by Earl Russell. During the time I have held office I have had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of Ireland. I have held my present office for a longer period than it has of late years fallen to the lot of my predecessors to occupy it. (A laugh.) During that time I have learnt to admire not only the character, but the intelligence and the industry of the Irish people. In addition to this, I have learnt to observe differences which are not sufficiently appreciated by strangers, resulting from and effected by locality, by race, and by religion—differences which carry the mind back to times of oppression, of animosity to the British Government, of uncertainty and insecurity We have now a larger degree of social intercourse between the two countries, and a more liberal policy in Ireland; and this being so, I think good must be the result to the people. Everybody who has studied Ireland must be struck with the growing disposition to discuss subjects connected with the country irrespective of party feeling, and to dispel the atmosphere of prejudice which has so long hung over them. I want to see that spirit increase still further among all parties, and I am certain that if this is done the difficulties and uncertainties of the past will gradually yield to influences which at the present moment are visibly tending to develop the national resources and the enterprise of Ireland, and which, if they are accompanied by spirit and determination, will unquestionably result in the substantial improvement and permanent benefit of the country. (Cheers.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, on the recent judgment on Essays and Reviews. This pastoral, which is dated the 14th instant, his Grace commences by saying:—

"I have reason to believe that the minds of many among you are profoundly moved by the theological questions which are at this moment agitated. I daily receive from various quarters addresses and letters of inquiry expressing much perplexity, and seeking counsel at my hands; many members of our Church, eminent for their rank, station, and talents, have urged me to make a statement of my sentiments on these subjects; and my opinion on single points has meanwhile transpired in a manner unbecoming the occasion. I feel, therefore, that the time has now arrived when I can no longer refrain from publicly declaring my views on these topics, thus giving a common answer to every memorial and a reply to every inquirer. The Church has a right to know my mind on matters of such solemn interest to each of her members, and the present seems to be the most proper channel for such a communication. If it be asked why these sentiments were not announced at the time of the delivery of the late judgment, the answer will be that an ancient order of the Privy Council and the precedents of its Judicial Committee seemed to forbid such a course. It would be entirely unbecoming in me as a member of the Court to presume to criticise the terms of a judgment concurred in by the able and distinguished persons who assented to it: but on a question so momentous, involving as it does such grave issues to the Church of England, I must claim to myself the privilege of giving expression to opinions formed prior to the delivery of the judgment, and wholly irrespective of the terms in which it is couched. In dealing with those passages in the 'Essays and Reviews' touching the authority of Holy Scripture which were objected to, I felt that I was in nowise called upon to attempt any definition of inspiration, seeing that the Church had not thought fit to prescribe one; but I did conceive that I was bound by the most solemn obligations to maintain at its exact level that estimation in which Holy Scripture is held by our Church, as shown by the tenor of her Articles and Liturgy, and to beware lest I should seem to sanction a decision which should detract one jot or tittle from the authority with which it is invested according to their language."

His Grace then quotes from the Articles and the Book of Common Prayer various passages to show that the Church of England had authoritatively declared Holy Scripture as "the word of God" and as "God's word written," and then proceeds at length to show that the statements of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson were inconsistent with these declarations. He goes on:—

"The conclusion at which I arrived on the subject of the charge against Mr. Wilson relating to the everlasting punishment of the wicked, did not result from any doubt in my mind as to the doctrine of the Church of England upon this point. This doctrine I considered to be clearly indicated in the Commination Service, the Burial Service, the Apostles' Creed, and the Athanasian Creed; to the effect that the reward of the righteous is everlasting life, and the punishment of the wicked everlasting death; nor do I conceive that the Church has any more sure warrant for belief in the eternal happiness of the saved than it has for belief in the eternal suffering of the lost. But there was so much obscurity in the forms of expression used by Mr. Wilson on this head, that I did not consider the passages extracted from his essay would warrant the charge that he had 'advisedly declared and affirmed in effect that after this life, at the end of the existing order of things on this earth, there will be no judgment of God, according to those men whom he shall then approve, everlasting life, or eternal happiness; and to those men whom he shall condemn, everlasting death or eternal misery.'"

The Archbishop then says:—

"Before I conclude I would address a few words of counsel to those among you who are my brethren in the ministry. You may be induced to ask what is the degree of liberty allowed to each of you, according to the mind of the Church, in dealing with the Bible. The view I have taken of the claim which the whole of the Holy Scripture has to be treated as the Word of God cannot interfere with the right of discussing questions as to the various readings, or the genuineness of a disputed text; for this is no more than to argue that a given text or reading is not a part of any canonical book. But such an argument on the part of a clergyman is a widely different thing from his assertion that a portion of the Bible which he has acknowledged to belong to a canonical book is not the Word of God. Without any such latitude as this, there is ample room for fair criticism; but criticism in the case of a minister of our Church must have its limits, inasmuch as he has bound himself to adhere to the plain meaning of the Articles and formularies. You will, I am persuaded, feel convinced that it cannot be agreeable to the mind of the Church that you should transgress these limits. For the Church prescribes order and not confusion; but what would not be the amount of confusion, if it were left to each minister to proclaim from his pulpit which portion of the Bible was the Word of God, and which not? And would not such license on the part of the clergy prove the bondage of the laity, who would thus be left without redress against such a dangerous innovation? Again, I am sure you will beware of giving any other interpretation to the word 'everlasting' in the passages of our formularies which relate to the punishment of the lost, than that of 'eternal' in the sense of 'never-ending.' For whatever be the meaning of the word in these passages in the case of the lost, the same must be its meaning in the case of the saved; and our certainty of never-ending bliss for penitent believers is gone if the word bears not the same signification in the case of the impenitent and unbelieving. You will also do well to observe how the teaching of the Church as to the eternity of the Son of God must be vitiated if, when the second article of our Church declares that He was begotten from everlasting of the Father, she leaves us a liberty to suppose, under this restricted sense of the word everlasting, that there was a time when the Son of God was not. Well weighing, then, these grave considerations, you will, I doubt not, resolve to adhere stedfastly to those interpretations of the language which have been commonly accepted as agreeable to Holy Scripture, and to the doctrine of the Catholic Church. You will yourselves reverence, and will teach your flock to reverence, the canonical Scriptures as the Word of God. You will recollect that, as regards the Old Testament, you have the witness of St. Paul that all that portion of Holy Scripture is given by inspiration of God; while our Church declares that God has 'caused all Holy Scripture to be written for our learning;' and speaks of the comfort of God's holy Word (which it here again identifies with the Holy Scripture) as that which will enable us to embrace and hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life. May God, of His infinite mercy, forbid that our people should ever be robbed of Divine consolations thence derived! May that blessed book continue to be regarded by us all as our only infallible authority concerning matters of faith and practice; as the volume which proclaims the Saviour of the world from Genesis to Revelation, and bears within it the Gospel message of salvation through Christ from its beginning to its end! May we find and feel it to be our solace in sickness, and our strength in the season of temptation; our guide and comfort in life, our stay and support in the hour of death! May it be our privilege to preserve it, in all its integrity and purity, to this generation, and hand it down as the Word of God 'to all them that are yet to come.'"

THE COMMITTEE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE "AUSTRALIAN AND EASTERN NAVIGATION COMPANY."

The Committee of the Stock Exchange are at present forced to exercise a jurisdiction which is to say the least of it singular and anomalous. If some twenty persons chose to act as directors or as projectors of a Company, if they offer the shares in the market, if the public choose to buy those shares, it may be asked who is to prevent them, and why should any one prevent them? The buyers, it may be said, are able to manage their affairs and the sellers also. If a man buys bad wool, there is no Committee of Wool Exchange to interfere with him: if he buys shares, why should a Committee of the Share and Stock Exchange interfere with him?

There is no answer to this argument in pure theory. If people choose to found Companies, and to deal in shares irrespective of the Stock Exchange, there is no law or custom to prevent them. If a Company is started, and people choose to deal in its shares when they get them, or if before they get them they like to make a bargain to be completed ten days, or any number of days after allotment, the law would enforce the contract; the shares must be produced by the seller, and the money by the buyer. But now parties choose to deal in unallotted shares in a different manner. The contract, by form and custom, runs that unallotted shares are, unless otherwise stipulated, to be delivered by the seller, and the money paid by the buyer on the "settling day to be fixed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange." There is no other day fixed than this, and it is understood, though not stated by the parties, that this is to be the day of settlement; in consequence, unless such a day is fixed, there is no contract which the law can enforce. There is nothing to say when the shares are to be produced, or when the money is to be paid.

The Stock Exchange Committee have, therefore, by the terms of the bargain, a duty and a function fixed upon them, and in the performance of this duty, they incur a considerable responsibility. We think that there are, at least, two plain rules which they should habitually regard, and the neglect of which they should punish by the refusal of a "settling day," and the consequent annulment of antecedent bargains.

The rules are:—

First. That the statements in the prospectus should not be false to the knowledge of the Directors. The projectors of a Company may be fanciful and speculative, they may have a good opinion of a gold mine in Siberia, or a railway in the Falkland Islands, but with such erroneous judgment the Stock-Exchange have no call and no right to interfere. Half the best things in the world would have been prevented if a Committee of rich and respectable men had beforehand to settle whether they should be done or not. The public and the projectors of schemes must settle between them the profitableness and expediency of schemes. The Stock Exchange Committee have only to see that the prospectus has nothing within it false to the certain knowledge of the Directors. If it can be shown that the Directors say they possess a particular property which they do not possess; that they are issuing 50,000 shares to the public, and they only issue 40,000;—these assertions are definite misstatements of facts within the knowledge of the projectors of the Company, and as a penalty for such misstatement, we think the Committee should certainly refuse to fix a settling day.

Secondly. The Committee should also refuse this privilege when it is proved to their satisfaction that the Directors of the Company, or any of them, have endeavoured to raise the shares before allotment to a fictitious value. This is evidently a fraud on the public. Just as in the last case the public were incited to buy by false allegations in a prospectus; so here they are incited to buy by a false value ascribed to the shares for that very purpose. Persons on behalf of the Company buy; the shares rise to a high premium; the public buy them because they are at that premium. An unsubstantial allurement is held out which seduces persons to enter the Company, and to these base attractions the Committee of the Stock Exchange should refuse its sanction.

We admit that this last rule throws on the Committee a considerable responsibility. There certainly are cases in which the friends of a Company may legitimately buy its shares before allotment. If, as sometimes chances, a powerful hostile faction wishes to deprecate the value of the Company's shares, that faction will succeed if its friends do not form an opposite league, and do not buy the shares which the depreciators offer for sale. There are rare instances of self-defence, but it is impossible to doubt that they are few in comparison with the cases in which the promoters are the aggressors, and in which a fictitious value is by their activity imparted to shares in order that the public may buy them readily and subscribe for them eagerly.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have acted on these principles, in the case of the Australian and Eastern Navigation Company. They consider that as many shares were not offered to the public as seemed to be offered, which was a misstatement in the prospectus. Secondly, that a fictitious value was given by the stratagems of certain of the Directors to the shares in the company. There is no appeal from the decision. The appointment of a settling day is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Stock Exchange Committee, and if they refuse it, the law gives no remedy. This is anomalous, because the custom of making the day of performing the bargain dependent on the regulation of an irresponsible third party is anomalous. But if the completion of the contract is delegated, and made conditional, the bargain makers must abide by the terms of their bargain. The Committee of the Stock Exchange must adopt the best rules it can, and we apprehend it has acted upon wise rules on the present occasion.—*Economist*, March 26.

The tomb of King Joseph, the eldest brother of Napoleon I., and formerly King of Spain, has just been completed at the Invalides, in the chapel to the right of the Emperor's tomb. The ex-King's remains will shortly be transferred to the new tomb from the vault in which they were deposited in 1862, when brought from Florence, where King Joseph died in 1846.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 23.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula. Passengers—Mrs. Green, Messrs. Nesbitt, Arnold, Johnson, Williamson, Grant, and 20 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Carphin, from Auckland 7th instant. Passenger—Miss Carphin. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—May 23.

John Banks, for Shanghai.
Rowena, for
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Barwon (s.), for Melbourne.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 24.

Louis Meyer, for Batavia; Agnes Jessie, for Launceston; Madras, for Petropaulovski; Mauritius, for Macassar; Marian, for San Francisco.

CLEARANCES.—May 23.

Barwon (s.), 311 tons, Captain Kennedy, for Melbourne. Passengers—Rev. P. O'Connell, Miss Donkin, Mrs. Grant, Mr Robberds, and 5 in the steerage.

Restless, barque, 258 tons, Captain Smith, for Otago via Newcastle, in ballast.

City of Brisbane (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. Learmonth, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. James Mooney and 2 children, Mr. Limmer, Mrs. H. Bell child and servant, Miss Snow, Mr. John Little, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. H. M'Nish, Rev. James Love, Mrs. Kellerman and child, Miss Edson, Mr. and Mrs. Symons and servant, Mr. H. Richards, Mr. E. Hunt, Mr. P. N. Russell, and 41 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 23.

James, Tiger, Scotia, Brisk, Venture, Lavina, Mary Williams, from Newcastle, with 825 tons coal; Commerce, Harriet, from Richmond River, with 58,000 feet cedar; Emma, from Bellinger, with 35,000 feet cedar; Spec, from Shoalhaven, with 7 tons potatoes, 200 bushels maize, 400 bushels barley, 200 bushels oats, 6 kegs butter, 100 dozen eggs, 6 hides; John Weatherston, from the Hawkesbury, with 850 bushels maize, 650 dozen oranges, 9000 shingles, 1 case eggs; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 39 bales wool, 49 bales hay, 47 bags maize, 10 casks tallow, 3 coops poultry, 1 horse, 1 cow and calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 23.

Brisk, Nancy, Mary Cummings, Challenger, General Wool, Mountain Maid, H. M. Warfield, Comet, Kangaroo (s.), for Newcastle; Catherine, for Wollongong; Terrara, Margaret, for Macleay River; Hope, for Manning River; Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Spec, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.—May 23.

Dart, from Auckland: 15 tons bark, Order.

EXPORTS.—May 23.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 39 barrels coffee, R. Towns and Co.; 156 packages tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 6 bales lines, L. Stypman; 4 packages, De Gruchy and Leigh; 6 casks, Eastway and Son; 25 packages fish, T. Hing; 45 cases fruit, W. Pritchard; 195 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 7 packages, Hyam and Co.; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 119 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 case, H. Chatte; 1 case, Cook and Co.; 1 piano, E. E. Macdonald; 86 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 125 bags maize, C. Foreman; 26 cases fruit, P. James; 20 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 60 cases fruit, J. Pope; 27 bags oysters, Emerson; 6 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 134 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 174 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 114 bags maize, A. Currie; 125 bags maize, W. Wright; 49 bags maize, T. Warring; 78 bags maize, M. Williams.

SHIPS' MAILS

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the John Banks, on Wednesday, at noon, if not underway.

For Rio de Janeiro.—By the Chanticleer, on Wednesday, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Rita, on Wednesday, at noon.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the A. Male, on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

For Hobart Town.—By the Highlander, and Britons' Queen, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, May 23: Britons' Queen, schooner, 106 tons, Captain Brown, for Hobart Town; Black Dog, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia; Everton, ship, 905 tons, Captain Livingstone, for South Sea Islands; Tommy, schooner, 59 tons, Captain Williams, for Melbourne; Alpha, barque, 240 tons, Captain Caswell, for South Seas.

The Custom House.—To-day being her Majesty's Birthday, no business will be transacted at the Custom House.

The Hunter (s.), from Merimbula, brings up 50 kegs butter, 900 cheeses, 1 bale leather, 20 pigs, 40 sides bacon, 6 hides, 1 horse, and sundries.

The brig Dart, from Auckland the 7th instant, has been delayed by strong westerly gales that have prevailed the greater part of the passage.

The Outward Mail.—The mail dispatched per R. M. S. S. Madras, consisted of 248 packages, containing 23,472 letters, 216 books, and 29,839 newspapers.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian ports	399	21	358
France and Continental States	387	—	169
Indian ports	995	81	887
Northern Europe via Trieste ...	82	—	5
London via Marseilles... ...	3987	54	730
Ditto via Southampton ...	17,632	60	27,750
Total	23,472	216	29,839

The Saxby Weather Tables.—True to the prognostics of Lieutenant Saxby, the weather for the last two days has proved very unsettled, and although no gale has visited us the unusual height of the barometer, 30·60, gave evident warning of heavy weather hanging about from the eastward, and we shall no doubt hear by the next arrivals from that direction of heavy gales encountered.

Amateur Champion Sculling Match: Hunter's Hill.—Champion Amateur Sculler's Race, open to all bona-fide gentlemen amateurs in the Australian colonies. From Mr. Huntley's point, round Spectacle Island, and back to stating point. Entrance £2 2s. Prize—a 50 guinea cup. This event was the result of the disputed contest which took place on the 1st January last at Hunter's Hill, and formed a portion of the programme of the annual regatta held at that place. On that occasion the pullers were—Messrs. Crook, Fitzhardinge, Deloitte, Bennett, and Moore, the above being the order in which they arrived at the flag-boat. The protests were of a double character, viz., against the start as referring to Messrs. Crook and Fitzhardinge and against the boat pulled by the latter, being longer considerably than the stipulated length, less than the stipulated depth for the class of boats in which she claimed to rank; and these protests being entered, it was decided by the committee that the race should be pulled over again. Thus premising, then, we may state that on the present occasion the interest in the event was not apparently lessened by the time which had elapsed, the waters in the vicinity of Hunter's Hill being almost covered with boats of every description. Mr. Bennett did not make an appearance, the competitors were therefore reduced to four, viz., Mr. Moore (Star of Australia), pulling in purple; Mr. Deloitte (Zerlina), in his now well-known colour magenta; Mr. Crook (Favorita), in the light blue adopted by him on different occasions; and Mr. Fitzhardinge (Cornstalk), in the noticeable tawny and blue. Mr. Moore did not seem altogether in his usual shape, being stiffer and a little out of condition; the other men all in capital trim, and all alike ready to struggle for victory. Little difficulty was experienced in placing the pullers, and at Mr. Robinson's signal they went off very close, making a capital start. Abreast of the wharf Mr. Deloitte began to lead, increasing his distance to some two or three lengths of his boats by the time they got to Pulpit Point. Here, however, Mr. Fitzhardinge, who had actually been [illegible] for a little while last, pulled up, and at the bottom of the island led round the point. On the south side Mr. Crook pulled up, and in his turn led but for a minute only, Mr. Deloitte, putting on a little steam, took first place, and at the upper end of the island had his boat clear ahead, where he kept her; Mr. Crook occasionally pulling up to his stern. Zerlina, however, was not to be beaten, and on each nearing of the Favorita, with a couple of strokes, was lifted away again; the others, now a long way behind, but still pulling hard. When within a hundred yards of the flagboat Mr. Deloitte pulled right away from his plucky antagonist, and landed about a couple of lengths ahead amidst the vociferous cheers of his friends; Mr. Moore, when close to the finish, passing Mr. Fitzhardinge, both of them apparently suffering from the exertion. It is not too little to say of Mr. Deloitte's pulling that it is the most scientific and finished [illegible] any of our gentlemen amateurs, and this [illegible] style of against heavier men as he did, was [illegible] Saturday, pulling no means short, pulling well [illegible] most evident. His stroke by graceful sweep [illegible] forward and through, with a telling, [illegible] clean lift of the paddles from the water pe[illegible] himself, which, added to all absence of any spasmodic effort, constitutes, we believe, the style of the most finished rower. On his present success, securing the most valuable prize yet pulled for by gentlemen scullers in the colony, and against men, some considered, his superiors, we heartily congratulate him. It may be worthy of notice that the first three boats were built by Mr. Reynolds, of Balmain.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.—City of Newcastle, ship, Laverty, from Otago.
May 21.—Dart, schooner, Nina, from Wanganui.
May 21.—Rebecca, schooner, 115, Robertson, from Otago.
May 21.—Alarm, brig, Mitchell, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Urara (s.), for Grafton.
May 21.—Barwon (s.s.), with 311 tons coal, 13 casks 8 cases oranges and cases cheese.
May 23.—Bright Planet, barque, M'Pherson, for Geelong, with 250 tons coal.
May 23.—Agnes Holt, barque, Macdonald, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.
May 23.—Omega, barque, Urquhart, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 22.—Catherine Agnes, Prompt, Agnes and Gertrude, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

May 18.—Maid of Riverton, for Richmond River.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steamship Baroda, Captain N. Haselwood, had her official trial yesterday at the measured mile in Stokes' Bay. This vessel was built by the Millwall Ironworks Company, and engined by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford. Her length between perpendiculars is 295 feet, depth 26½ feet, breadth of beam 38 feet. She is fitted with vertical direct-acting engines, the heating surface of the boilers being 4820 square feet; fire-grate surface, 180 square feet; condensing surface, 4247 square feet. Two of the cylinders are 48 inches, and two 96 inches in diameter, with 3 feet length of stroke. Tonnage, builders' measurement, 2094; registered tonnage 1232, gross tonnage 1873. A westerly wind was blowing at the time of trial—force 5, increasing to 6, with the barometer at 30·20. The common mean speed of four runs was 13·903 knots; the true mean, 13·815. Average of revolutions, 78; steam, 27; vacuum, 28. During the trial the engines, which are 400-horse power, nominal, indicated as high as 2486. The vessel's draught of water was 17 feet 10 inches forward, and 18 feet 3 inches aft; total weight of coal, water, &c., on board, 688 tons. The engines in the Baroda are the last of six sets built by Messrs Humphrys and Tennant, exactly identical, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers Mooltan, Poonah, Rangoon, Carnatic, Golconda, and Baroda, and another set is now in hand by the same firm for the China. The result of the Baroda's trial is one of the most satisfactory yet attained. The Baroda will leave Southampton next Sunday with the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails.—*Times*, 17th March.

The Double Screw at Sea.—Our columns have on various occasions of late recorded trials of steam vessels fitted with double or twin screws, trials which have excited considerable interest from the great importance the principle under trial bore both towards the Royal and mercantile marine, offering as it does a power of manœuvring a vessel when under steam such as never could have been attained by the single screw or the paddle. The public importance of the principle has been fully acknowledged, indeed, by its partial adoption by the Admiralty, and the testimony given to its merits in the House of Commons by Lord Clarence Paget, Sir James Elphinstone, and others. These trials have hitherto taken place on the comparatively smooth waters of the Thames, but on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th instant, the twin screws reached their as yet culminating point of success in the trial trip of the Atalanta from London to Calais, and thence in a race between that port and Dover with one of the fastest boats of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The Atalanta is an iron vessel, built by Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, of Cubitt-town-yard, Millwall; is 500 tons burden, 200 feet long, 24 feet in breadth, 14 feet in depth, and is driven by two screws, with independent engines, the collective power being 200 horse. She is a smart, clipper-looking craft, possessing at the same time large carrying powers. On Wednesday she left Gravesend at fifteen minutes past twelve, in charge of Mr. Leigh, Trinity Pilot, the wind being fresh from E.S.E., and the young flood tide coming up against her. The steam was up for the first time, and it was therefore not intended to make any official trial of her speed between the Thames and Calais, the port to which she was first bound, but in passing the measured mile in Long Reach she was found to be going 14·128 knots, which certainly appeared to confirm the assertion of her builders that she would prove to be, for her tonnage and horse-power, the fastest screw vessel afloat. The Nore light-ship was passed at twenty-one minutes past one, the greater part of the time the port engine only having been at work, owing to some adjustment being required to the starboard crank bearings, but even under these disadvantageous circumstances the distance, 22½ miles, was made in 75 minutes. The wind was now freshening, but the water was smooth and the weather clear as the vessel kept on her course through the Oaze Deeps and the Alexandra Channel, the engines making 120 revolutions without a rattle, and doing their work magnificently. At 4.30 p.m. the bold outline of the South Foreland was merged in the general dark outline of the English coast under the Atalanta's lee, while the white cliffs of France west of Calais were rising rapidly above the line of waters ahead. At 6 p.m. the Atalanta was in her berth alongside the pier at Calais, just ahead of the paddle mail packet Vivid, with which she was to try her strength across Channel on the following day. The distance between the Downs and Calais could have been accomplished in considerably less time, quick as it really was, but for the vessel having been kept on a mid-channel course between Dover and Calais for some ten miles, thus deviating from her direct course for the latter place. On Thursday the Atalanta crossed over from Calais to Dover, so as to steam back from the latter to the former place in company with the Vivid, which was appointed to leave with the mail for Dover at 9.30. At 45 minutes past 9 the Vivid came out, and the Atalanta having been placed in position as nearly as possible abreast of her, the race across commenced. From the time of starting the result was never for a moment in doubt. The Vivid, pitching her bows into the sea as she got clear of the land, was evidently making hard work of it, and fast dropping astern of the Atalanta, which, without throwing a drop of spray over her deck, was making her way in splendid style, and improving her position with every fresh puff of wind and roll of the sea. As the French land was neared the wind freshened, and as it so freshened and the sea rose the better the Atalanta behaved. Calais was reached in seventy-seven minutes by the Atalanta, but the Vivid was 107 minutes—half an hour behind the double screw. The success was of so decided a character that it was considered unnecessary to test the speed of the boat any further, and a return course was therefore shaped for the Thames, where she arrived at 5 p.m., and where she will complete her outfit for the service for which she has been built. In crossing the Channel the action of the screw on each quarter was beautifully distinct through the deep, blue clearness of the water, and it was surprising to notice with what smooth solidity and entire absence of water disturbance of any kind they worked.—*Times*, March 18.

Government Emigration.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners chartered yesterday two ships for the conveyance of Government emigrants, one the Wanata, 1374 tons, Captain Murphy, belonging to Messrs. James Baines and Co., Liverpool, at £13 4s. 3d. per statute adult, to sail about the 3rd of May next from Birkenhead for Sydney, New South Wales; the other the Art Union, 800 tons, Mr. W. W. Morison, master, belonging to Messrs. John Lidgett and Sons, London, at £13 4s. 6d. per statute adult, to sail about the 10th May from Plymouth, for Adelaide, South Australia. The Wanata is to have placed on board a new apparatus of the manufacture of Messrs. Winstanley and Kelley, Liverpool, for distilling fresh from sea water.—*Times*, March 11.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—May 23.

3 pockets wool, H. Belt
5363 bags rice, 12 bags saltpetre, 20 hogsheads, 100 cases castor oil, 2 cases shellac, 20 bales bags, 30 bags seeds, 385 bundles lines, S. A. Joseph
3 cases furniture, J. Jacobs
546 packages ironmongery, 1209 bars, 74 bundles iron, 4 nests pans, J. B. Holdsworth
7557 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
2 cases saddlery, 2 casks ironmongery, Rourke and Son
19 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons
21 bales woollens, 9 bales wool, 34 cases gum, M. Moss and Co.
1 case lozenges, 2 cases powder, J. Caldwell
214 boxes fruit, 22 bags onions, Captain Brown
51 quarter-casks whisky, Saunders and Co.
1 case millinery, H. Woolnough
4 cases iron, J. Moores
40 cases fruit, 22 bags onions, J. M'Kanney
3 boxes gold (3452 ounces), Bank New South Wales
20 bales wool, Hew, Thomson, and Co.
12 bales wool, Morehead and Young
90 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1 case furniture, 1 case hats, M. Samuels
401 pots, 514 ovens, Armitage and Co.
26 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.

DUTY PAID

100 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51·41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 48s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.—City of Hobart (s.), from Sydney.

May 22.—Edina, from Adelaide; Souchays (s.), from Sydney; Wave, from Newcastle; Black Swan (s.), from Launceston; Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town.

May 23.—Boomerang, from Hobart Town; Water Lily, from Circular Head.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—City of Launceston (s.), for Launceston; Ant, for Port Albert; Lady Robillard, Ceres, Flying Cloud, for Belfast.

May 22.—Alexandra, for Adelaide; Planter No. 2, for Newcastle; Jane Lakes, for Mauritius; Independent, for Guam; Dove, Northern Light, Margaret Chislett, for Circular Head.

May 23.—Montezuma, for Corner Inlet.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 23, 10 a.m.

Brisbane ...	S.W.	Fine, cirro-cumulous clouds. Bar. 30·317. [Ther 59·
Tenterfield ...	S.E.	Fine.
Grafton ...	S.E.	Fine.
Armidale ...	E.	Raining slightly. Bar. 27·125. Ther. 53·
Tamworth ...	S.	Fine.
Murrurundi ...	S.E.	Showery.
Newcastle ...	W.	Showery, fine.
Mudgee ...		Calm. Fine.
Bathurst ...	E.	Fine. Bar. 28·282. Ther. 54·
Forbes ...	E.	Fine, clear.
Young ...		Calm. Fine.
Wagga Wagga		Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ...	S.	Fine. Bar. 30·116. Ther. 54·
Kiandra ...	S.W.	Frosty.
Albury ...	N.E.	Fine, and clear. Bar. 30·021. Ther. 53·
Gundagai ...	W., light.	Fine and frosty.
Yass ...	S.W.	Heavy, and dull
Goulburn ...		Calm. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 28·384. Ther. 50·4
Braidwood ...		Calm. Fine.
Wollongong...	S.W.	Showery.
Kiama ...		Calm. Light rain, with thunder.
South Head ...	N.	Showery.
Sydney ...	N.N.E.	Raining. Bar. 30·487. Ther. 57·0.
Queenscliff ...	N. by E., moderate.	Fine. Bar. 30·40. Ther. 56·
Cape Schank .	N.	Clear, very fine. Bar. 30·28. Ther. 56·
Cape Otway...	N.E.	Fine, clear. Bar. 30·226. Ther. 57·
Portland Bay	N.E.	Clear, fine. Bar. 30·486. Ther. 56·
Adelaide ...	N.E., light.	Brilliant. Bar. 30·260. Ther. 65·
Guichen Bay .	N.	Fresh, very fine. Bar. 30·896. Ther. 57·
Melbourne ...	N.E., light.	Very fine, cloudless, fog round [horizon. Bar. 30·515. Ther. 54·

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m. May 23rd, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of clouds.
Brisbane	30·317	50·	59·	56·1	68·3	54·3	0·54	S.W.	1	4
Armidale ..	27·125	50·	48·	47·	...	...	00·5	E.	2	8
Newcastle ...	30·574	59·	58·	56·	68·	52·	1·75	W.	1	7
Bathurst	28·282	54·	45·	44·	60·	30·	...	E.	1	2
Goulburn ...	28·384	50·4	44·4	43·	56·3	30·	01·	Calm.	0	4
Albury........	30·021	53·	45·	40·	...	37·	...	N.E.	2	1
Deniliquin ...	30·116	54·	49·	44·	68·	...	...	S.	1	3

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

May 23.—Brisbane, fine, cirro-cumulous clouds; Armidale, raining slightly; Newcastle, showery, fine; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, frosty, cloudy; Albury, fine, and clear; Deniliquin, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 23.	8.30 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	N. E.S.E. S.E.	Light, cloudy, raining. Light, and cloudy. Ditto and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May 1864.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
24	Tuesday	7 0	5 0	10 23	10 51

Moon.—Last quarter, 28th instant, 7h. 26m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864.

The return of the day so welcome to loyal Englishmen, will relieve most of our readers from their ordinary business, and send them abroad to enjoy whatever pleasures a national holiday can offer. It will be easy for those accustomed to the fields of England to sneer at the nakedness and infertility of the surrounding country; but true philosophy teaches us to make the best of that we have. Few would have left England to combat the difficulties of colonial life, had there not been objects involved far more practical and personal than enchanting drives and glowing landscapes.

It will be seen by our advertising list that all those who are accustomed to place themselves at the disposal of pleasure-seekers are full of preparation. Many of these forms of recreation are among the purest and most innocent possible. They depend, however, upon the weather, and we hope, in harmony with Lieutenant Saxby, or *in defiance of him*, that the skies will be serene, and that heavy showers and a turbulent atmosphere may not, as often, aggravate the expenses while it destroys the comfort of the day.

The Queen of England is now among the oldest Sovereigns of Europe, not in the years of her life, but of her reign. Her dynasty, itself a century ago among the youngest, is now, with few exceptions, among the most ancient. The House of Hapsburgh indeed still survives. A younger member of the Bourbons sits upon the throne of Spain. A Sultan of the ancient stock is on the throne of Constantinople. But in a list of the monarchies it will be seen that there are few dynasties that date so far back as the accession of the First George of Hanover, and fewer still where no change has been made in the rank or the order of succession—often the result of domestic or national revolutions, or the fruit of conquest and foreign war. Perhaps at the present epoch the position of a Sovereign whose throne is settled upon the basis of law and long possession is not so valued as it once was. The rights of Sovereigns as separate from those of their people are far less sacred even in countries more royalist than England was when our Revolution of 1688 deprived the Stuarts of their throne. It is yet a great blessing to the people that upon a point of such importance there can be no dispute, but that the Sovereign denominated by law and marked out by Providence shall pass from the obsequies of his predecessor to the vacant throne. Our Queen had that happiness of being hailed without one discordant voice, as the undoubted heir to the British monarchy, and her eyes, though dimmed with a great domestic sorrow, are nevertheless gladdened by the sight of those who, if they survive in their order, will inherit her sceptre—more glorious in her hands than in those of her predecessors—more fortunate in the peaceful and humane character of her government, as well as in the undivided and universal love of all her people.

Events of uncertain occurrence leave the colonies far behind the centre of the empire in its demonstrations of sorrow or of joy—but the 24th of May is such everywhere; and although the variations of time will create a transient difference in the moments of celebration, we know that the sun which has shone upon our expressions of joy will, at the close, to us, of that auspicious day, diffuse his light over more magnificent scenes of loyal demonstration, though not of more real sympathy and good will. It is on such occasions that every man is struck with the vastness of the empire of which he is a member, and the grandeur of that circle round which similar manifestations to those of this community will run in the course of the day. There are persons, doubtless, who deplore that Great Britain is a "United Kingdom." They would, if possible, revive the Heptarchy and bring back the seven or eight languages in which people once communicated their thoughts in the sea-girt isle. They regret the departure of the epoch when Latin was spoken in one part, and all the various dialects of the ancient Britons in others;—when Danish was the vernacular of one country, and German the lingo of another, or French of another; when, in short, the happy independence of the people was such that they could not cross a bridge or a dyke without encountering a cavalier or braving an arrow from a hostile turret. We are rather glad to have seen the day when these nationalities are blended into one unity—when all these tongues form a grand language in which Shakspeare, Milton, Addison, and Burke have given their thoughts to mankind. We are better pleased to belong to an epoch when the flag of England is seen upon all waters—when the tongue of Englishmen is heard in all lands—in every market and on every exchange—in every port and at every council table;—when the name of Victoria is hailed as Queen in all the five great divisions of the globe; when *Romanus sum* (that word at which despots were paralysed and the citizen was safe even among savages) is exchanged for another not less authoritative and not less potent in the world. There are, indeed, those who think that clouds are gathering over us all, and that the sun of English authority and power is descending. We have shown ourselves unable to arrest the arm of Russia when striking the Poles, or to hold back the violence of Austria when seizing upon the territories of Denmark. Our existence is often threatened by the very people who have drawn their national life from our own. It is said that "none are so poor as to do us homage." Such is the voice of our adversaries. But Englishmen know that behind all the difficulties of diplomacy and the hesitations of public policy, as well as those of humanity, there is a latent strength—a mechanical power—a monetary force—a spirit of indomitable resolution—a daring of all risks and of all enemies that will come forth whenever the people of England shall feel that they have simultaneously the cause of right and the occasion of action. Blundering and stumbling as is our national wont, it will only be in feeling the first steps of our way, and as in all former times, those who have counted upon the impotence of England, because she is often slow, will find that they have lost sight of what she is when her conscience and her interest alike call her forth to arms.

Mr. Justice Wise said rightly that the people of New South Wales were disgraced by the demonstrations of joy at the acquittal of Gardiner. A community is always injured in its fame when any considerable number of persons can be found whose instincts are in direct opposition to law and morality. But we should be sorry indeed to accept the ruffians, whether well dressed or in rags, whose triumphant acclamations hailed the acquittal. Here, however, we are bound to recollect that the same demonstration may issue from different classes of sentiments, or at least having different degrees of power. There is a natural satisfaction at an acquittal, arising from sympathy with men in jeopardy of their lives, which blinds often to the probabilities of their guilt and to the mischief it has inflicted upon the world. There are, even among well-meaning people, misconceptions of the real objects of law and of government, as well as of the prevention of offences, and therefore of the persevering pursuit of a criminal. Thus the slightest indication of repentance and reform induces many to wish for the guilty another probation. But New South Wales should not be held responsible, even assuming a severer estimate of the demonstration—that it was with all present what certainly we have a right to infer from the countenances and language and whole conduct of many who were spectators—a downright sympathy with crime—a hatred of all the agents and processes of law and a love of the "hero," because, according to the *Gazette*, he had successfully outraged the Government and public peace for years together.

The respectable, industrious, and honest do not often frequent Courts, save when they are called as jurors or as witnesses. They have something else to do. The great gathering is commonly from those very classes who supply the dock from session to session with new tenants, and who, attracted by fraternal sympathy, as well as by the excitement of the spectacle, watch the course of a trial, and are always ready to give expression to their feelings. These, of course, are present on all great occasions in force, and an event like that of Saturday could hardly fail to kindle their enthusiasm.

We assume that the jury gave a verdict as honest men. There was a conflict of evidence, and this raised a question favourable to the prisoner. No one has a right, whatever be his office, to fire upon a person at large without demanding a surrender, or without being placed distinctly in jeopardy himself. The law, for the public good, has clothed constables with special authority and peculiar protection; but there are limits to both, and it was a fair question for the jury to ask whether the constables had given the necessary warning of their office, and then whether the first shot fired was on one side or the other of the screen. Considering how hurried the whole action—how rapidly one event succeeded another, it might be difficult to separate these different events, and place them in their proper order of sequence. And when we consider that upon this turned the question whether the prisoner was or was not guilty of the capital offence, we are not prepared to cast the slightest censure on the jury, although we may come to a different conclusion from all the facts brought out. We hope, in any case, however great the criminal may be given in charge, that those who have to dispose of his liberty—perhaps his life—will act just as though he were unstained by any peculiar or aggravated crimes.

Much as we might be gratified in abating by one consideration after another the effect of Saturday's demonstration, we fear that we should be only imposing upon ourselves if we doubted that there is in this community a very extensive sympathy with the criminal. We are not to suppose that even in New South Wales persons will express openly their admiration of the "robber" who kept a whole district in alarm—who committed robbery—if the witnesses on a trial, followed by capital conviction, are to be credited, under circumstances of peculiar cowardice and ferocity, for which one less guilty has already suffered death;—who trained a gang of young men, capable of better things, but most of whom are now beneath the sod—to defy the laws of their country;—who carried on this nefarious life until it became too dangerous, or ceased to be profitable; and who has escaped for a long period the pursuit of the police and the clutches of the law. It is not in this form that Gardiner is described by those eloquent of his manliness and heroism. He is spoken of as a very gallant young man—as very firm and fearless—as a person of great pluck and resolution—as inoffensive to women—as occasionally distributing his beneficence to the poor! He has been invested with all those characteristics which the low morality of a semi-criminal class attach to the heroes they worship.

But there is another set of people who have been talking largely about Gardiner ever since his arrest—who are quite edified by his conduct for the last year or two! Was he not quietly living in Queensland, keeping a store under a name which disguised the past—happily associated with another man's wife, a perfect mirror of feminine truth? Did he not show every symptom of repentance and reformation? Might not everything be hoped for a man so recovered had he been allowed to perfect his cure? Who can tell but that at some very remote period he might have come under his own true name to our hustings, to our parliament, or even—if fortune were favourable—have stood on the right of the chair, a representative of his Sovereign in the legislature of his country? All this might have come to pass but for an envious constable, who, not finding him years ago in his career of crime, pounced upon him like a coward when he was resting among his household gods, full of purposes of reformation, and even—as some have told us—full of pious reflections!

It is in this light that Gardiner is represented by many, and they look upon the constables who captured him not as the pursuers of a man charged with numberless crimes, but as stumbling blocks in a repentant sinner's way! There is no accounting for the absurdities by which persons, by no means immoral themselves, demoralise the people around them. Deplorable as all such reasoning may be, employed in such a cause, it does in some degree account for the satisfaction of the acquittal. But beside all this there is deep in the heart of this community—permeating its lowest stratum—an antipathy to law, and especially to constables. In the estimation of persons of this class, the blood of a policeman is worthless as water, without being half as pure. To see such resisted and shot down is rather refreshment than otherwise. Every one who knows how such a feeling operates upon the constables themselves must look forward with considerable dread to those alternations of apathy and violence which are sure to be caused among the police by a consciousness that the law affords no certain or effectual protection in the discharge of duty.

In making these remarks we recall to mind that Gardiner is not yet discharged, and that we are deviating from the course we have always adopted in reference to persons still liable to proceedings, criminal or civil. Our justification must be in the conduct of the people around us. We have had "Lives" of Gardiner—engravings of Gardiner—waxwork figures of Gardiner; we have had inflammatory paragraphs describing his career, and, if not recommending it to be copied, suggesting it for admiration. Should Gardiner be again placed on his trial, the jury will, we hope, dismiss all they have seen or read; but it is our duty, in the interests of public morality, to protest against the wicked sympathy which is largely expressed amongst us for criminals and crime, and to vindicate, if possible, the community at large from all responsibility for its most mischievous manifestation.

We seriously doubt whether public justice or public morals would gain anything by pursuing this man any further. He had better escape altogether than stand in lasting contrast with those whose chief he was and who have perished through his crimes. One display such as that recently exhibited does more harm to the reputation and, we imagine, to the safety of the country than condign punishment can repair.

Volunteer Artillery.—Mr. Edward Blackmore and Mr. Edward Orpen Moriarty have been appointed Lieutenants in the Sydney Volunteer Artillery, vice Messrs. Deffell and M'Cormick, resigned.

Suspension.—Mr. J. B. Goold, storekeeper to the Railway Department, has been suspended for acts of insubordination.

The New Reef.—Saturday's *Western Examiner* states that the first crushing from the new quartz reef, discovered by Messrs. M'Greggor and Macredie, yielded about 1½ ounce of gold. It is expected that something better than this will be discovered shortly.

Coroner's Inquests.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Coach and Horses public-house, Sussex-street, respecting the death of Peter M'Kenna, who died on Sunday morning. The evidence showed that deceased was a drunkard who hung about a public-house in the Haymarket, obtaining a precarious livelihood by helping to get loading for teams. He slept anywhere he could, and had been ill for some months. The medical testimony was to the effect that the cause of death was chronic bronchitis and hepatic disease. Verdict: "Deceased, aged 49 years, died from disease of long standing, accelerated by intemperance and neglect."—An inquest was begun concerning the fire which destroyed a cottage at Double Bay on Tuesday. The investigation was adjourned until Wednesday.—A third inquest was held at the Turon Inn, George-street, and was on view of the body of John Mosely, labourer, who died yesterday morning. Deceased was seventy years of age, and he lived with another man in a wretched hut in Ultimo-street, near the Railway Bridge. He had no one to attend to domestic arrangements, and had not the advantage of medical aid. Verdict: "Deceased died from natural causes, accelerated by the want of proper medical attendance, and the unhealthy state of the house he was residing in."

Tea Meeting.—A tea and public meeting took place last night in connection with the Independent Methodist City Mission, at the chapel, Botany Road. There was a full attendance. Dr. O'Reilly presided. Mr. Pidgeon gave a financial statement of the affairs of the chapel since its erection, a year and a half ago. The income during that time had been £101 13s. 6d.; the expenditure £95 14s.; and the amount of present indebtedness was £49 13s., which the meeting had been got up to defray. Large congregations attended the chapel, and much good had been done there. The speakers who followed were the Rev. E. Robinson, W. Ridley, LL.B., and Messrs. Roseby and Leary. A collection was made, and the proceedings ended, as they had been begun, with prayer and praise.

Inspection of Slaughterhouses.—A correspondent has called attention to the inefficient inspection of the slaughterhouses of the Government. At the Glebe Island abattoir there is one inspector, Mr. F. Oatley, who, it is understood, makes a thorough examination of the cattle that are brought there for slaughtering, condemning those that are at all diseased, and preventing their meat from being sent to Sydney. It appears, however, that the slaughterhouses at Petersham, Salt Pan Creek, at Duck River, and at Collingwood (where slaughtering was recommenced a fortnight ago), there is no supervision of any kind, excepting that at stated times a constable visits them and takes down the brands—by way of a check, it is presumed, upon cattle stealing. It was evidently intended, in the appointment of an inspector at Glebe Island, that a responsible officer of the Government should examine the meat sent to the Sydney market to see that it was fit for human food; but this supervision is practically valueless so long as the butchers at other abattoirs can slaughter cattle and send the meat to market without any control. The inspection, being confined to one establishment, operates to the advantage of the others, as their customers are under no apprehension that any of their cattle will be condemned and destroyed. A report lately issued by the Registrar-General of Scotland suggests, as a subject for inquiry, whether the new form of disease termed diphtheria may not be partially induced by the use of diseased flesh. The matter is one of much importance, and is deserving of attention; because, if it is worth while to have any official inspection of the meat sold for food, that inspection ought to be complete and efficient in its character.

Caxton Volunteer Rifle Club.—This club held its usual quarterly prize meeting at the Volunteer Range on Saturday morning last. The distances were the usual 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each. The weather was dull and the atmosphere heavy. What little wind there was blew from the north-west during the firing at the first three ranges, but as the party left the 500 yards a smart southerly breeze sprang up. In the first class, the first prize (a leg in a silver cup, with 100 rounds of ammunition) was won by private Thrum, of No. 7 Company, with a score of 51; corporal Lynch, of No. 3, taking the second prize, with a score of 45. In the second class, private Griffiths, No. 5, with a score of 46, took the first prize, and private Geary, same company, the second, with a score of 40. Private M'Kern, Newtown Company, was the winner of the third class prize. The club on this occasion also brought off a return match with the Melbourne G. P. O. Volunteer Club, ten men aside, which resulted in a victory for the Caxtons by 58 marks. The total scores were exchanged by telegram on the completion of the match. We append the particulars:—

	200.	300.	500.	600.	Total.
Lieutenant Richards ...	14	11	9	9	43
Corporal Lynch... ...	13	14	11	7	45
Private T. Bushelle ...	12	7	15	10	44
Gee	13	14	9	2	38
J. Bushelle... ...	12	9	9	13	43
Cain	15	10	14	2	41
Griffiths	13	8	16	9	46
Geary	12	12	13	4	40
Thrum	12	12	15	12	51
L'Arietta	16	10	10	8	44
					435

Lawless State of Matters at the Peak Downs.—We quote the following from the *Northern Argus*:—"Another man, well known here, found, one fine day, a cove coolly strapping on his swag to his 'first man's horse.' Another man is confined in the lock-up for dog-stealing; three men, en route for the diggings, for sheep-stealing from Mr. De Satge—a sheep valued at £3. But the case of the day is constable John Rochford, Mr. Griffin's orderly, for stealing 120 ounces of gold from the sub-commissioner. Mr. Wheeler informs me that he received this gold from the parties owning it under protest, declining responsibility, to oblige them on their earnest request, as, though he stated that he had no proper place for keeping it, the party stated they considered it would be safer with him than with themselves, as they were going out prospecting. Their bag lay along with two others, of 2 lbs. each, and one of 2½; also, in the same place, lay the cash-box, containing from £50 to £60, with the key in it. The other day the 10-lb. bag was missing, but nothing else stirred. Suspicion having been attached to Rochford, certain very ingenious methods were had recourse to to obtain corroborative evidence; which, however, I am not at liberty, *durante lite*, to make public. The version, however, which common rumour has of the matter (of the correctness of which I beg leave to state that I am not offering an opinion) is as follows:—That Rochford was designedly sent out of the way, to the new diggings, for a couple of days; that during his absence, tracks were discovered from his humpy to a rotten log, where the gold was planted; that the tracks corresponded with the boots he had left behind; that the gold was removed from the bag, the bag filled with sand, and returned to its hiding-place, to which Rochford repaired immediately on his return, and that he was arrested in the act of clutching his supposed treasure.

Ben Hall and his Companions.—Our Marengo correspondent gives an interesting account of an interview between Ben Hall and a gentleman who met him in the bush. It would appear that besides his former mate, Ben has enlisted the services of a youth as equerry-in-waiting. He is represented as being unarmed, and well mounted. Either as retainer or pupil the lad cannot be regarded otherwise than as a dangerous member of society, and the sooner the police succeed in putting their hands on him the better will it be for himself as well as for the community of the Southern district. Hall still seems to treat the troopers with ineffable contempt, and considers that his little party is a match for them in manœuvring, and far superior to them in courage. It is very certain, whether Ben's estimation is correct or not, that he is still at large, has had numberless hairbreadth escapes, and does not avoid a neighbourhood supposed to be the most carefully policed of any in the whole colony. We hear nothing of any pursuit being made after the gang, and they seem to have a privilege to roam about without the least molestation. They are to be met with by civilians at all corners of the district, but the eyes of the constable are never blessed with a sight of them. It is pretty well known that Ben Hall, especially, would not attempt to leave the locality, and, therefore, the area of his exploits is very circumscribed.—*Yass Courier* of Saturday.

Accidents.—On Wednesday, as Messrs. T. Richards and H. Hewitt were driving in a gig across the bridge near the Scots' Kirk, the horse took fright at a pig which made his appearance at the moment, and, swerving with the gig and the occupants, went over the side of the bridge. Richards' shoulder was dislocated, and Hewitt's leg so severely strained that he will be confined to his bed for a considerable time. The gig was somewhat broken, and the horse made off with it for some time, till he was stopped and secured.—The same evening, as a Berrima team was going down the Big Hill toward's Sidwell's, the horses bolted, and an elderly woman, named Sarah Olliver, was thrown out. One of the wheels passed over her stomach, inflicting severe injuries, her recovery from which is doubtful. She was removed to the hospital.—Yesterday, a man named James Stewart got his foot entangled amidst the cog-wheels of a thrashing-machine at Mr. Thorn's, and it was so severely lacerated that one of the toes has since been amputated by Dr. Waugh.—*Goulburn Herald* of Saturday.

Molong Agricultural Society.—The first show of this society was held at Molong on Thursday. The attendance, taking everything into consideration, was good, and included many visitors from the surrounding districts. This being the first meeting, a great number of exhibits could not be anticipated, but the display was beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. Considering the difficulties that must always be expected at the commencement of a new society, it was very successful. It is unnecessary to say that the visitors were surprised and delighted at the result. They stand much indebted to the creditable exertions of the committee, who were not to be daunted by the threat of a predicted failure. A pen of fine-woolled rams, shown by Mr. Smith, were of a pure-bred quality of merinos. The wool was very fine, and had the glossy brightness and staple peculiar to this breed of sheep, in great perfection. A pen of ten, exhibited by Mr. W. Lord, were but very slightly inferior. Some well-bred cattle were shown, but were not of such excellence as to call for especial remark. Mr. James Lee exhibited a sow that it would be difficult to match in the colony, and, notwithstanding the animal was in poor condition, her many good points were evident at the first glance. Mr. T. Kite also exhibited the boar that took the prize at the Orange show. There was a capital show of vegetables of very fine quality, the potatoes, carrots, and parsnips being of large size and very crisp and fresh. Molong may well be proud of her productions in this respect. Mr. James Lee exhibited a small parcel of prairie grass seed, which deserves to be more generally cultivated than it is at present. The nutritious properties of this grass are well known in England, and, as it seems to thrive here, it might be usefully employed in the colony for pastoral purposes. Mr. T. Kite exhibited a fine sample of lucerne hay, that for colour and aroma might have stood comparison with the best samples grown in England. A bag of fine large red potatoes was also shown by the same exhibitor, and fully proved the capacity of the district to produce this edible in great perfection. The potatoes generally were very fine, and their excellence led to the following remark being made to us by one of the visitors: "This, sir, is a tatur country, and can produce 'em equal to any other." Mr. J. Black, of Molong, exhibited a variety of the farinaceous order of plants in the shape of the arrowroot, which had seventeen bulbs in a cluster. It was grown at Molong on rich soil from seed obtained from Parramatta. The different samples of wheat exhibited were splendid. The grain was of a clear brightness of colour and very large and plump. There were some fine roots of the sugar beet, which is so extensively grown in France and other parts of Europe for the production of sugar. None of our farmers have as yet tried what they can do with this root. If it pays in France to turn it into sugar, it might be made here a source of income to some of our farmers who are enterprising enough to try it. A sample of barley exhibited by Mr. James Lee was honourably mentioned by the judges. It was of splendid quality, but received no prize, as it was the only one exhibited. Great difficulty was exhibited by the judges in awarding the prize for potatoes, as the samples were nearly equal in point of merit. It is very gratifying that the first attempt of the inhabitants of Molong to start this society has met with a success that guarantees its permanence; and it is to be hoped that, as the district increases in importance and population, its Agricultural Society will still contribute assistance to the development of further resources. The Ploughing Match, for which there were only three entries, took place in a paddock adjoining the Brick Kilns. The ground was hard and dry, and unfavourable for prize ploughing. The men did their work as well as circumstances allowed, and perhaps it was owing to the unfit state of the ground that there were not more entries. The dinner of the society was held at Mr. Burgess's hotel. About forty gentlemen were present. The spread and the wines were excellent.—*Western Examiner* of Saturday.

South Australian Legislation: Its Alleged Invalidity.—On this much discussed topic we find the following remarks in the *S. A. Advertiser* of Thursday, the 12th instant. That journal says:—One of the most important items of the news from England is that which informs us of the intention of the Home Government to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of setting at rest all doubts as to the validity of South Australian legislation. We do not know whether the Home Government are aware of the extent to which the doctrine of invalidity has been pushed in this colony; it is clear that if they are now aware, they have not been long cognisant of the facts of the case, and we are very doubtful whether they are aware even now. One thing is certain, namely, that legislation to meet special objections will be utterly unavailing, for as fast as one cause of invalidity is remedied another will be discovered. "Sweeping" indemnity and "sweeping" validation will alone put an end to doubt, and give firmness and stability to our laws. The Imperial Government will have to enact that the Parliament of South Australia is a legal Parliament; that all its Acts are valid Acts; and that all its appointments, and the appointment of the Executive Government, have been, and are, good and valid appointments. Our laws, our institutions, and our public officers must be established in terms that will exclude all possible objections, of whatever character, as regards validity or official status. The evil is rapidly increasing. The members of the Bar are following the example of the Bench, and the Supreme Court has become an arena in which the laws are systematically denounced by those who are professionally entrusted with their administration. In fact, to such excesses are these objections carried, that we find not only Judges administering laws which they say are null and void, but lawyers, emulating the restless man who could lie first on one side, then on the other side, and be wide awake all the time—actually denounce one day as invalid and illegal that which they defend, or assume the legality and validity of, the day afterwards. Thus, Mr. Boucaut in the Nethery perjury prosecution case denies that there is any Attorney-General legally appointed in this colony. Mr. Bakewell takes precisely the same ground in the Moonta *scire facias* case; but here Mr. Boucaut is on the opposite side, and (we presume) will have to maintain, on behalf of the Moonta petitioners, the validity of the office of Attorney-General, which in the Nethery case he denies! We do not wish to reflect upon Bench or Bar in any instance whatever; but we think the present a good opportunity for again directing public attention to the extraordinary state of confusion into which this question of validity and invalidity has plunged our laws and institutions. No doubt the Home Government will do all that is requisite if they are only sufficiently informed as to what is requisite. Here is the real difficulty, the real danger. We want what the Irish Encumbered Estates Act professed to give to property in Ireland—a clean Parliamentary title. We want Queen, Lords, and Commons to pass an Act declaratory of the absolute legality of our Legislature, the validity of our legislation, and the sufficiency of all appointments and other Executive acts. We want to have the word "invalid" banished utterly from the Supreme and all other Courts of the province; so far, at least, as past legislation and administration go, and we are sure that anything short of this will simply lead to the opening of fresh ground of objection by minds "astute to discover repugnancies."

Ink from the Sunflower.—Mr. Pearse, of the Hume Inn, has made an interesting, and very likely a profitable discovery. He has succeeded in producing from the seeds of the sunflower, by the simple process of scalding, an ink which, for many of its qualities, bids fair to excel that which is now in use. It is remarkably fluid, not liable to become thick by exposure, and of sufficiently deep colour for all purposes of writing. The question remains, however, whether it will stand the test of time. Mr. Pearse thinks that if the liquid were to be boiled afterwards, to allow evaporation and concentration of the blackening properties, with the addition of a small portion of gum, it would be an excellent ink. Some experiments will be tried to ascertain this.—*Yass Courier*.

Annexation Accomplished.—The Murray in its tortuous windings is instrumental in forming a number of islands, which form very valuable sources for feeding sheep and cattle when the summer has parched up the plains contiguous to, or on the runs adjoining the river. Near to Swan Hill are several of these islands, and the Victorian Government has been for years appropriating them to the use of its colonists, and receiving rents for some of them. One of these islands, near to Swan Hill, is of very large extent, being for six months capable of carrying 13,000 sheep. For rent of this spot the tenant has been paying annually into the Victorian Treasury £300; and Mr. Commissioner Lockhart is visiting the spot with the view of settling the matter satisfactorily to N. S. Wales, which claims the whole of the river named. These islands are beautifully fertile, as they are chiefly covered with *debris*, washed down by the river, and the decomposed vegetable matter deposited by thousands of trees continually decaying on the banks. New South Wales, then, is not very likely to relinquish spots so valuable for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Hemmed in as is the sister colony of Victoria, she cannot honestly and permanently retain these islands; and we would advise the Sydney Executive to sell them, so that they may be made use of for those legitimate purposes evidently ordained by nature.—*Pastoral Times*, May 17.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TAMBAROORA.

Monday, 3 p.m.

The Escort to-day takes the following quantities of gold:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Tambaroora	584	14	6
Mudgee	802	1	16
Hargraves	263	19	0

The Pyramul rush, fifteen miles distant from Tambaroora, is doing exceedingly well. The alluvial ground is nuggetty. New arrivals are daily coming in, and stores and inns are springing up. The population is at present about 300. A number of puddling machines are being worked.

HAY.

Monday.

One thousand head of store cattle for Messrs. Kirk and Goldsborough, of Melbourne, have just crossed the Murrumbidgee. Five were drowned in crossing.

Robert Muslims, a bricklayer, was sentenced by the police magistrate to two months' imprisonment at Deniliquin gaol for an unprovoked assault last night on one George Coppinger.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

MELBOURNE RACES.

Second Day.

Australian Mare's Produce Stakes of 15 sovereigns, with 100 sovereigns added. Distance, one mile and a half. Ten per cent of the gross amount of the stakes to go to the second horse.

Mr. Lang's ch. c. Oriflamme........ 1
Mr. Yuille's b. c. Glenyuille 2

The Autumn Handicap Steeplechase of 100 sovereigns. Distance, about three miles.

Mr. Brown's Donovan Brown 1

The Australian Cup, of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added; the second horse to receive 50 soveigns from the stake. Two miles and a quarter. All horses to be duly qualified according to the terms of the V. R. C.

Mr. Hurtle Fisher's br. f. Nathalie.. 1

The trotting match was won by Bosh.

Monday, 7.30 p.m.

The Legislative Assembly is sitting to-night to hasten the business, so that the session may be brought to a close on Friday. Government moved resolutions for the establishment of a Mint in Melbourne.

To-morrow will be a public holiday.

Business opened to-day very dull.

Useful kinds of congou teas are in enquiry, with a prospect of a further advance in price.

The sugar market is dull and neglected.

Rice is in better inquiry. £19 per ton, duty paid, has been refused for new Patna.

The flour market is firm, but quite inactive. £25 are asked for best Adelaide brands, and 10s. 6d. for South Australian wheats; but no sales have been made at these figures.

The salmon experiment in Tasmania is progressing well, and the trout are all hatched.

Sailed.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney, with 6150 oz. gold. Planter No. 2, for Newcastle.

Arrived.—Wolverine, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The following telegram has just been posted up at the Exchange:—

"Kadina, 11.40 a.m. The miners consider their charges proved. The directors left this morning for town, and the case is not settled. Miners dissatisfied."

7 p.m.

Two hundred tons of flour, good brands, were sold to-day, at £25. Sellers now require £26.

Two thousand bushels wheat were bought to-day, at 10s. per bushel. Buyers are willing to purchase at the same rate in quantity, but holders are indifferent about selling at the present time.

The cargo of Hobart Town timber per Rona was offered by auction, but there were no purchasers.

The police made a seizure of an extra quantity of gunpowder at an ironmonger's store in this city.

The following telegram has just been received from the Wallaroo and Moonta directors:—"Wallaroo, Monday, May 23rd. At Moonta, although some of the miners were willing to abide by the directors' verdict on Captain William Warnington, others declined, and, as a body, the men would not agree to resume working, even under the superintendence of the directors, pending the inquiry. The inquiry is concluded, but, under these circumstances, it is not certain that the directors will give a verdict. The Wallaroo men refuse to resume working until the Moonta men make up their minds as to the course they will pursue; they also now allege grievances against under-captains, and ask an advance of wages. The directors return to town to-night."

The Levee and Volunteer Review will take place to-morrow, and a Volunteer ball in the evening. Government House ball is to be held on Wednesday night.

The Coorang and Penola sail on Wednesday, for Melbourne.

ORDINATION AT ST. LUKE'S, LIVERPOOL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On Sunday last, being Trinity Sunday, a day which takes precedence of all others in the Church of England, for the admission of recruits to the ranks of the clergy, an ordination was held at Liverpool by the Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, when the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson was admitted to priest's orders, and Messrs. A. W. Cresswell, G. W. Watson, and D. Bertram to the diaconate; the three gentlemen last mentioned being certificated students of Moore College. As the candidates belonged to the diocese of Melbourne, and the absence of Bishop Perry rendered their ordination by the Metropolitan a matter of necessity, the examination was conducted by the Rev. G. Goodman, of Geelong, chaplain to the right rev. prelate referred to. On this occasion this essential part of the business was gone through in a most vigorous manner, the questions being for the most part on paper, according to the plan observed at colleges and universities, no less than thirteen subjects entering into the scrutiny. On the arrival of the Bishop, on Saturday, the Examiner was able to report in the most satisfactory manner of the result of the training given by the Rev. W. Hodgson, the Principal of Moore College. The candidates having been previously subjected to repeated examinations in Melbourne, and an exact record kept of the results, it was possible to speak with precision of the advantages derived from a residence in the college. On this point the Bishop of Melbourne's chaplain spoke most favourably, and acknowledged with deep feeling the benefit accruing to the diocese in which he laboured, in raising the tone of the younger clergy, securing exact scholarship, laying amongst them the foundation of sound and accurate doctrine, and giving effect, so far as training could accomplish it, to their pulpit as well as pastoral ministrations. Nineteen students have now been ordained from this college, eleven of whom will be labouring in Victoria. At half-past ten o'clock a goodly congregation had assembled at St. Luke's Church, at this first ordination held in that parish. The Bishop preached an excellent sermon from the text, "He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification, to exhortation, and comfort" (1 Cor. xiv. 3), in which he took occasion, in a clear and forcible manner, to point out the several branches of a faithful ministration of the Word of God enumerated by the apostle. To both the people and the young men earnest and affectionate appeals were made. The Bishop of Melbourne's chaplain then presented the deacons and priest in succession, administered the oaths, and the service as prescribed by the Rubric proceeded to a termination. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. G. Goodman; the collections for the Church Society during the day amounting to £10 3s.

MR. HARGRAVE ON LAW STUDIES AND LEGAL EDUCATION.

Lecture I.

Yesterday evening Mr. Hargrave—Reader in General Jurisprudence of the University of Sydney, and late Attorney-General of this colony—delivered, at the Supreme Court, his first lecture on "The Studies and Education of the Legal Profession,"—his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, the Chief Justice, being in the chair. The immediate subject of this lecture was, the influence of lawyers on constitutional liberty. There was a numerous and attentive audience.

After explaining the ten topics he proposed to treat upon in the first course—namely, an introduction to the entire series and successive lectures on English constitutional law, on the Legislative system, on the Judicial system, on the office of justice of peace, on the common law of England, on the law of real and personal property, on international law and commercial jurisprudence, on the civil law and equity jurisprudence, and on modern conveyancing and testamentary dispositions—the lecturer proceeded to read a passage from Story's Life, vol 2, page 35, which described the mode of teaching adopted by that eminent jurist as Dane Professor of Law in the Harvard University at Massachussetts—a mode which combined familiar discourse and conversational commentary with the explanation of the topics of each particular lecture. By these means, and by Mr. Justice Story's untiring zeal and great attention to the personal progress of the pupils, the law school increased from a single pupil to thirty, forty, and fifty; until, after that eminent lawyer had educated eleven hundred students, the annual number in 1845, at the end of his course, was not less than 140. The lecturer then proceeded to divide the Constitutional History of England into three epochs—the first extending from King Alfred to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the second, the era occupied by the Stuart dynasty; the third, the period lasting from the reign of George the First up to the present time. During the first epoch it was very happily explained how jurisdiction of the Common Law Courts over the the Ecclesiastical Courts was maintained by the Judges and common lawyers, who, especially by means of writs of prohibition, restrained the hierarchy from obtaining the exclusive jurisdiction over ecclesiastical matters and spiritual persons claimed in those Courts. The constitutions of Clarendon, in the reign of Henry the Second, were the legislative declaration of that submission of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Temporal; "but firm and cautious, favoured by the nobility, though not much by the King, the Judges receded not a step, and ultimately fixed a barrier which the Church has been forced to respect." Archbishop Boniface, in the reign of Henry III., had, it appeared, proceeded so far in trying his strength against that of the Courts of Common Law, that he had actually threatened the Judges of those Courts with "especial excommunication if they dared to issue writs of prohibition in the matters claimed by him as of spiritual jurisdiction." "Yet," says Lord Coke (2nd Institute, p. 599) notwithstanding the greatness of the Archbishop, *the Judges proceeded according to the laws of the realm*, and still kept, though with great difficulty, the ecclesiastics within proper bounds." [Hallam's Middle Ages II., p. 315]. The treatises of Glanvil (tempore Henry II.), and of Bracton (Henry III.), showed how the law of prohibitions and the supremacy of the common law, had expanded and been established between the 12th and 13th centuries. The stand made by Ranulphus De Meschines, the great and worthy Earl of Chester, against the imposition of taxes for the carrying on the wars of Gregory IX., against the Emperor Frederick, was quoted from Coke, to show the value of legal knowledge; as Paris' Chronicle, Hollinshed, and Lord Coke all attributed the successful resistance made by that "invictus causidicus" to his great legal learning. During the debates in Parliament—as preserved in the first volume of Parliamentary History, page 502-6—it appeared that the statutes of 25 Henry VIII. (which, to use a phrase of Bishop Burnet, opened the door of the Reformation) were passed by the influence of the celebrated speech of "the gentleman of Grey's Inn," who, in answer to Bishop Fisher, maintained that the reformation of religion ought to be founded on a basis of liberality and wide toleration—such as it would have been well that both parties had subsequently adhered to. A lawyer named Master Atkinson, of the Inner Temple, had joined Lord Montague in an unavailing resistance to the first Act of Supremacy. During the second epoch, the conduct of the Lord Coke, and the other Judges, in opposition to the *articuli cleri* of Bishop Bancroft, was a more than sufficient evidence of the continued opposition of the judges and lawyers of England to the assumptions of the Anglican hierarchy. The correspondence between Strafford and Laud, as to the establishment of the system of "thorough government," and the resistance which the Archbishop of Canterbury lamented he received from the common lawyers, were further evidence of their righteous antagonism of the encroachments of the spiritual power. The conduct of the lawyers in Parliament during the second epoch, and especially of Eliott, Pym, Hampden, Selden, and Prynne, in opposition to Charles the First, was another phase of the same professional spirit with which the lawyers always placed themselves in the forefront of the battle for civil and religious liberty. Against the tyranny of the Presbyterians and Independents, when it came to their turn to be in power, it was shown that Selden and other lawyers came forward as the main opponents of those tyrannical enactments which it was desired to impose upon the general public. This patriotic opposition had led to the revival of the "Noluimus clause," the object of which was the special exclusion of lawyers from being returned as members of Parliament. This attempt led to a spirited defence of the legal profession by Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, and the proposal was dropped. The last point in the second epoch to which attention was directed by the lecturer was the honourably distinguished part taken by Somers in bringing about a constitutional adjustment of the principles of hereditary right with the necessary Parliamentary control over the monarchy. During the third epoch the chief topics insisted upon were the improvement given to the judicial position by the independence of the Judges, the rise of the middle class and the diffusion of knowledge, the settlement of the colonial empire after the American war, the exertions of Macintosh and Romilly in law reform, the glorious results of the labours of Brougham and other lawyers in parliamentary reform, of Daniel O'Connel and Shiel in obtaining Roman Catholic Emancipation, of Roebuck in obtaining colonial constitutions; and last, not least, the labours of Mr. Wentworth and other lawyers in obtaining our own colonial liberties. The lecturer concluded by quoting an extract from one of Professor Smythe's lectures, setting forth the value to a nation of civil and religious freedom above all physical and other ordinary advantages. He earnestly desired to impress upon his audience that all the lawyers whose conduct he had been eulogizing during his address had been actuated by that common spirit which he hoped would always govern their actions—a genuine and hearty love for civil and religious liberty.

The lecture was brought to a termination shortly after nine o'clock.

CONFERENCE ON PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At Sydney, the fourth day of May, 1864, the Conference on Presbyterian Union met; present—committees on behalf of the Synod of Australia, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland; of the Synod of Eastern Australia; and of the United Presbyterian Church.

The convener of the committee appointed by the Conference at its meeting on 11th November last, "to consider what preliminary arrangements may be necessary, or desirable, respecting the property of the several churches concerned in these negotiations," reported that, in fulfilment of the duty assigned to them, the committee—having come to the conclusion that some legislative enactment would be necessary previously to the consummation of the Union, to protect the different Churches entering into such Union in the continued enjoyment of the several rights and properties belonging to them—had, with the requisite professional assistance, prepared the draft of a bill to be submitted to Parliament with that view, and now begged to present to the Conference the draft so prepared; and it was presented and laid on the table accordingly. The Conference, having approved of the steps taken by the committee, agreed that the draft-bill be read and considered clause by clause.

The Conference, having proceeded to consider the preamble of the bill, approved of the clauses reciting the position and designation severally of the three parties presently engaged in negotiations for Union.

The immediately succeeding clauses, having been considered and amended, were finally adopted as follows:—"And, whereas there are, and hereafter may be, other bodies of Presbyterians in the said colony which are not under the spiritual superintendence of, nor have any ecclesiastical connection with the said Synods or congregations, or either of them."

The Conference then proceeded to consider the next part of the preamble, which, after narrating the agreement to unite already come to by the three bodies at present negotiating, proceeds in the following terms:—"And, whereas the said agreement has been entered into, upon the conditions following, that is to say, First, that previously to the formation of the said Church and General Assembly respectively, the said Synod of Australia shall dissolve its connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and omit from its designation the terms expressive of that connection. Second, that previously to the formation of the said Church and General Assembly respectively, the said Synod of Eastern Australia shall formally declare that it has no ecclesiastical connection with the Free Church of Scotland. And third, that previously to the formation of the said Church and General Assembly respectively, the said Rev. Adam Thomson shall formally declare on behalf of himself and the said congregation, that they have ceased to be ecclesiastically connected with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland:" Whereupon, the Rev. William M'Intyre submitted the following proposal to the Conference:—"That the statement of the conditions agreed to at the meeting of the Conference held in St. George's Church on the 10th November, 1862," (the conditions specified in the foregoing recital) "be modified as follows:"—

1. That, previously to the consummation of the Union, the Synod of Australia, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, shall formally declare that the Church under its spiritual superintendence is, as regards its relations to other Churches, and in all respects, an entirely independent Church, and shall omit the last clause of its designation, viz., "in connection with the Established Church of Scotland."

2. That, previously to the consummation of the Union, the Synod of Eastern Australia shall formally declare that the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia is, as regards its relations to other Churches, and in all respects, an entirely independent Church.

3. That, previously to the consummation of the Union, the Rev. Adam Thomson shall formally declare, on behalf of himself and his congregation, that, as regards their relations to other Churches, and in all respects, they are entirely independent.

Mr. M'Intyre, in bringing forward this proposal, stated, that what he desired, and would endeavour to obtain from the Conference, was, that no declaration should be required from any of the parties, except the Synod of Australia; but that in the event of his failing to obtain this, he would submit to the decision of the Conference, provided the declarations were modified in the manner proposed by him.

The committee, on behalf of the Synod of Australia, craved time to deliberate on the foregoing proposal, which was granted. After deliberation, they presented to the Conference the following as their deliverance—"That the resolutions of 10th November, 1862, remained undisturbed."—At this stage, the Rev. W. M'Intyre withdrew from the Conference.

The Rev. Adam Thomson, with the view of harmonising all parties, suggested the following modification of the changes proposed by Mr. M'Intyre:—

"That, previously to the consummation of the Union, the Synod of Australia, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, shall substitute for its present designation the designation simply of 'the Synod of Australia,' and that said Synod, together with the Synod of Eastern Australia, and the Rev. Adam Thomson, on behalf of himself and his congregation, shall emit severally a formal declaration to the effect that, in respect to Churches in Scotland and elsewhere, they occupy a position of entire ecclesiastical independence." The committee of the Synod of Australia having intimated that it still adhered to the conditions as originally agreed to, the Conference unanimously decided as follows:—

"That, inasmuch as the proposed modifications involve a change of the conditions which form the foundation of the entire negotiations, which conditions cannot be departed from without the consent of all the negotiating parties, the Conference resolve that the resolutions of the 10th November, 1862, remain undisturbed."

The Conference then proceeded to consider the remainder of the preamble, together with the several enacting clauses, and annexed schedule, when various emendations were proposed and adopted. The whole bill, as amended, was then agreed to with the concurrence of the several committees composing the Conference.

The object of the bill being to protect the ministers and congregations of the present negotiating bodies, and such other ministers and congregations as may be included in the United Church, in the enjoyment of all their present civil rights and interests, the committee of the Synod of Eastern Australia submitted the following resolution in the name of that committee:—"That inasmuch as the draft bill affects the interests of other Presbyterians as well as those hitherto engaged in Union negotiations, this committee considers it expedient that negotiations be opened with the Synod of New South Wales, and the Rev. T. A. Gordon of Balmain." It was then moved by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, seconded by Rev. Dr. Fullerton,—"That, inasmuch as the resolution is a contravention of a decision of the Conference of 12th November, 1863, it is incompetent for the Conference to entertain it." The Rev. John Dougall, seconded by Rev. J. B. Laughton, submitted the following amendment:—"That the Conference proceed with the consideration of the proposal." On the motion and amendment being put to the vote, the amendment was carried, and the Conference resolved to proceed with the consideration of the proposal accordingly. The committee of the Synod of Australia asked and obtained leave to deliberate on said proposal, and the Conference adjourned, to meet again in the evening.

On the Conference resuming, the Rev. W. M'Intyre having again taken his place in the Conference, the convenor of the committee of the Synod of Eastern Australia reported that said Synod, having met in the interval, had "agreed by a majority that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until the annual meeting of the Synod in November," whereupon it was moved by the Rev. Adam Thomson, seconded by Rev. Dr. Steel, "that in consequence of the decision of the Synod of Eastern Australia postponing till November next the question of the final approval of the bill, which the Conference, as representing the negotiating bodies, has already adjudicated upon, the Conference agree to sist procedure." The several committees retired to deliberate. On their return it was found that the committees of the Synod of Australia and of the United Presbyterian Church had decided in favour of the motion, and the committee of the Synod of Eastern Australia against it.

Two out of three committees have agreed to the motion to sist proceedings, the Conference declared in terms thereof, and proceedings were sisted accordingly.

The Revs. J. Dougal, J. M'Gibbon, Dr. Steel, and J. Cameron, with the clerk, were appointed a committee to prepare and publish an authorised report of the proceedings of the Conference.

In name of the Conference,

John Dougall, Robert Steel,
John M'Gibbon, James Cameron.
Adam Thomson, Clerk of Conference.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Acclimatisation Society was held yesterday evening at the School of Arts. There was a good attendance of members. The Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., presided.

The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to an important document that was published in a recently Cape paper; it was a "Report from the Curator of the South African Museum upon the Acclimatisation of Animals in connection with the Productions and Capabilities of the Cape of Good Hope." The document ought to be published in Sydney, and preserved by the members.

On the motion of Mr. Josephson it was resolved that the proprietors of the two daily papers be requested to publish the report.

The Chairman mentioned that he had a few days since seen the alpacas, and he could state that a great improvement in them had taken place; they were all of them in first-rate condition, especially those born in the colony. There were as many as 167 females with young; and there were none but pure bred males in the flock. He had been told that alpacas would breed for thirty years. The experiment had proved beyond a doubt that they would succeed in New South Wales. They were now entirely free from any cutaneous disease. As far as he could learn, alpacas were subject to the same disease in South America. The disease in the alpacas in this colony had been cured with one or two applications of Hayes' specific.

A short discussion ensued respecting the alpacas, in the course of which regret was expressed that they were about to be sold; but it was stated that as it was likely that as many of them would remain in the colony, the owners could exchange rams in order to prevent their breeding too closely.

Mr. Alger stated that, just before the last mail left for Australia, a telegram had been received in Paris, announcing the arrival at Marseilles of the French corvette Corneille, after a seven months' passage from Ecuador, having on board twelve alpacas out of a flock of seventeen originally shipped. He would also mention that M. Drouyn de Luuys, President of the Zoological Society of France, had received promises from the Peruvian Government at Puno (which was said to produce the finest alpacas), that they would present fifty of the choicest to the Emperor.

Mr. Moore said he thought the alpacas would do better in a colder country than they were in at present.

The Chairman said that the gentleman who had charge of the alpacas told him that they could stand any amount of cold, but that after a continuance of wet they looked rather miserable. Hitherto the alpacas in this colony had not had a fair trial, and had never before been in a really good condition. He expected that next year's clip would be a very good one; several of them had at a former shearing produced 17 lbs. of wool.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. E. Hill, stating that Sir W. Macarthur, whilst in England, had purchased for the society some works on Pisciculture.

A letter was also read from Mr. Bernays, requesting information respecting the procuring of some silver grey rabbits for the Acclimatisation Society of Queensland.

After some conversation on the subject, the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Holt, M.L.A., to obtain the desired information.

Mr. Moore stated that a very fine specimen of the native pheasant had been presented by Mr. John Manning, and was doing remarkably well.

A discussion ensued respecting an offer to the Society of some wonga wonga pigeons, which it was decided were to be purchased.

Dr. Bennett read a letter from Mr. Norton, forwarding some seeds of a native grass that had been given him by Mr. Parnell. The letter stated that the grass which was known among the aboriginals by the name of Cooloo (Panicum loevinode) grew in some places in great profusion; it was obtained from the Pora station, on the Darling River, in the county of Wellington; it was very valuable for fattening cattle.

Mr. Josephson read the following extract from the report in an Adelaide paper of a meeting of the South Australian Acclimatisation Society, with reference to the Argan tree:—

The following correspondence with reference to the acclimatisation of the Argan-tree was laid before the society:—

Government House, Adelaide, March 15, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a correspondence containing a description of the argan-tree.

It will be in the memory of several members of the Acclimatisation Society that seeds of this tree were sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir Henry Young in 1854 for distribution.

From the description given of the argan by Mr. Grace, his Excellency is of opinion that if successfully acclimatised, it might in time, to a great extent, remedy one of the wants of the colony, namely, a supply of food for cattle in seasons of drought, and would therefore urge the members of the Acclimatisation Society to avail themselves of the seeds which the Rev. Mr. Miller will doubtless ere long be in position to place at their disposal.

R. D. Ross, Acting Private Secretary.

To the Honorary Secretary of the Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

From Mr. Grace, British Vice-Consul at Mogador, to Earl Clarendon.

Mogador, November 7, 1863.

Sir,—The argan tree grows more or less throughout the States of Western Barbary, but principally in the province of Haha, and south of this town.

The soil in which it is found is light, sandy, and very stony; it is usually found upon the hills which are barren of all else, and where irrigation is impossible.

I should imagine from the appearance of some of the trees that they are from one to two hundred years old, and a remarkably large one in this neighbourhood, I should say, is at least 300. This tree measures round the trunk twenty-six feet, and at the height of three feet it branches off (one of them measures eleven feet near the trunk); these branches rest upon the ground at about fifteen feet from the trunk, and again ascend; the highest branch of this tree is not more than sixteen to eighteen feet; the outer branches extend to a circumference of 220 feet. This is the largest I am aware of.

The system of propagation in this vicinity is mostly by seed. When sowing this a little manure is placed with it, and it is well watered until it shoots, from which period it requires nothing further. It bears fruit at from three to five years, which ripens from May to August, according to situation of the tree. The roots extend a great distance underground, and shoots make their appearance at intervals, which are allowed to remain, thus doing away with the necessity for transplanting or sowing. As the fruit ripens, herds of goats, sheep, and cows are taken out; a man beats the tree with a long pole, and the nuts fall and are devoured voraciously by the cattle. In the evening they are driven home, and when comfortably settled in their yard they commence chewing the cud, and throw out the nuts, which are collected each morning as soon as the cattle have departed upon their daily excursion.

I have heard it remarked that the nut passes through the stomach of the animal; but this is only a casualty, and not a general rule. Large quantities are collected by women and children, which are well dried; the hull is taken off, and stored for the camels and mules travelling in the winter. They are considered very nutritious.

The process of extracting the oil is very simple. The nuts are cracked by the women and children (and not a few fingers at the same time, owing to the want of proper tools, for the nuts are very hard, and a stone is the only implement used). The kernels are then placed in a common earthen vessel, ground in hand-mills of this country; then put in a pan, a little cold water sprinkled on it; then it is well worked by the hand (much the same as kneading dough) until the oil separates itself, when the refuse is well pressed in the hand, which completes the process. The oil is let stand, and the sediment removed. The cake (in which a great deal of oil remains, owing to the want of a proper press) is generally given to the milch cows or goats.

I never heard of any part being used as manure, but I have no doubt it would form an excellent one.

Some of these argans are in clusters, others single trees.

I have, &c.,
Henry Grace.

Parsonage, Willunga, March 10, 1864.

My dear Sir,—I herewith return Mr. Grace's letter to Earl Clarendon respecting the argan-tree, and am obliged for its perusal.

The argan-tree growing in my garden is in a very dry situation, on the slope of a hill, having a north-western aspect; the soil hard, the subsoil clay mixed with slate.

This tree was raised from seed supplied to the Rev. A. B. Burnett by Sir H. Young, and is therefore probably about nine years old. Its height (though the top has been crushed and broken off) is from seven to eight feet. The branches, which closely interlace in all directions, and are covered with strong sharp spines, somewhat like the white-thorn, extend over an area twenty feet in circumference. The first lateral branch is thrown out about twelve inches from the ground, and is six inches in circumference at its junction with the butt, the butt being at that point ten inches in circumference.

This season the tree has borne a large quantity of very small flowers, which have just fallen, and there would appear to be a fair crop of nuts forming. In a short time I hope to be able to ascertain whether these will ripen, and whether the cattle here will eat them. Should our anticipations in these particulars be realised, the argan-tree will indeed prove a boon to the colony. From its bushy thorny character it would appear well calculated, if trimmed down, for live fences, which would be utterly impervious to sheep or pigs; while from its height it might be expected to afford good shelter to cattle, and, being an evergreen, prove also ornamental.

During next winter I propose to try if it will propagate by cuttings, and will communicate the results. I hope also to be able, ere long, to forward specimens of the fruit and seed.

Any further information on the subject will be cheerfully supplied by

Yours faithfully,
R. D. Ross, Esq. E. K. Miller.

Mr. Josephson remarked that he thought this tree would be of great value if it could be acclimatised in New South Wales.

Mr. Moore stated that some years ago he had obtained seeds of the argan-tree, and they were distributed to several persons in the neighbourhood of Sydney. His own plants perished, and the only one he had heard of living was grown by the Rev. Mr. Turner, but was now in the Botanic Gardens.

It was, after some conversation, determined that a letter should be written to the Governor of Gibraltar, requesting from him some seeds of the argan-tree.

Mr. Bate desired to call the attention of the society to the white and red haricot bean. It could be used either in its green or its ripe state, in the latter it formed an important article of food, and was much esteemed as a delicate article of food by all classes on the continent of Europe. The beans grew here remarkably well, and yielded abundantly.

Several members were of opinion that the haricot beans might be grown advantageously in this colony.

A suggestion having been made that prizes should be offered for the best treatises on the cultivation of various products, it was resolved to refer the matter to the council of the society, to bring forward some recommendation on the matter at the next monthly meeting.

Mr. T. W. Shepherd promised to read a paper on the cultivation of the ailanthus at a future meeting of the society. He desired to state, with reference to the subject of rust, that in his experience the white wheat was far more liable to the rust than the red. It was a question whether the spread of rust was not owing to the sowing with Adelaide wheat.

It was remarked, in the course of some conversation on the subject, that the rust was this year very general throughout the country, and that it had lately visited districts where it had not been known for several years past.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the society:—Mr. Henry Brown, of Hunter's Hill; Mr. George Oakes, of Parramatta; Mr. Joseph Trickett, and Mr. George Lewis. Mrs. Henry Moore, of Barncleuth; and Mrs. Henry Brown, of Hunter's Hill, were also elected,—this being the first election of lady members.

A resolution having been carried for inserting the advertisement respecting the rust in wheat in some of the country newspapers, the meeting broke up.

Cotton Supply Association.—At the usual weekly meeting of the executive committee, held on Tuesday, March 22nd, a letter was read from the Brisbane River, Queensland, stating that the writer had lost no time in planting the seed which was granted to him by the association on leaving England last year. A commencement was made early in October with Sea Island seed, and the work of planting was continued as long as the advanced season would allow. The plants appeared in flower early in January, and promised to afford satisfactory results. A letter was received from Governor Hampton, Western Australia, acknowledging the receipt of a large Macarthy gin, placed at his disposal by the association, and which he had consigned to the most enterprising and successful cultivator of cotton in Western Australia, with instructions that it should be lent to other cotton growers who may require its services.—*Times.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Cooks' Fat.

Prison Breaking at Rockhampton.—The townspeople were thrown into a considerable state of excitement on the 10th instant, on learning that a daring and successful attempt had been made by the prisoners confined in the gaol to effect their escape. At first it was reported that a fierce encounter had taken place, in which the prisoners were the victors; and that the whole body had effected an orderly retreat, leaving their former guards locked up in the cells, and taking all the arms and ammunition along with them. The following, we believe, is a correct version of the affair:—After dinner the prisoners were let loose in the yard to take an airing, and enjoy for an hour or two the light of heaven, which during the rest of the twenty-four hours is religiously denied them. The acting-gaoler was ill in bed, and very weak; one of the turnkeys was in town purchasing medicine for his chief, while the third, on whom the whole duty of watching the prisoners devolved, was a feeble old man, whose zeal was greater than his strength, and who could not be expected, unarmed, to keep at bay a band of desperadoes, determined at all risks to effect their escape. On Thursday, Hill, alias Howson (a compositor), one of the prisoners, made affectionate enquiries after the bodily health of the gaoler. Yesterday, immediately after dinner, he repeated them, appearing to be quite concerned at the indisposition of his principal guardian. He was told that Mr. French was better, but (what was of more consequence to him) still very weak. Almost immediately afterwards, four men, of whom Hill was apparently the ringleader, rushed into Mr. French's room, and seized the loaded guns. The gaoler leaped from his bed and followed them, attempting to wrench a rifle from the hands of one of the men; but was struck on the head, speedily overpowered, and quietly deposited in one of the cells, the bolt of which was shot home, and the bird caged. The turnkey M'William was next secured and escorted to the condemned cell, into which he was unceremoniously thrust. A cry was then raised by one of the ruffians that there was a snake in one of cells, and on the prisoners in the yard rushing in to slaughter the "varmint," eight of them were served in the same manner in which the gaoler and turnkey had been served before them. They were securely bolted in, and effectually prevented from interfering in the little programme the fugitives had chalked out for the occasion. One man was sitting in an outhouse, and the first intimation he had of anything in the wind was the sight of a loaded rifle, and a peremptory order from Hill to go into a certain corner, and remain quiet on pain of death. Fegan called out when all was ready, "Now, boys, for the money!" but another more discreet suggested that, as there was no time to lose, they had better clear out. The key of the store was then procured, and a ladder taken from it and planted against the wall. Fegan mounted first, and leaped from the top to the ground on the outside with a loaded rifle in his hand; Wright went next with the gaoler's fowling-piece; Webster then leaped, armed with a knife, and was followed by Hill, who left the prisoner over whom he kept close watch while his accomplices were escaping, and, mounting last of all with a loaded rifle, sprung in safety to the ground, and dashed off with his companions at once for Bignell's Swamp, to which they were afterwards tracked, and under the friendly cover of which all the efforts of the police were unable to ferret them out. The whole affair seems to have been admirably planned and coolly executed. Thomas Hill, alias R. Howson, is a young man, about twenty years of age, a native of Sydney, slight make; he had served thirteen out of eighteen months, and had consequently only five months to serve. The temptation to recover his liberty was too great for him to resist, and he leagued with the rest at the risk of his life. Peter Fegan, another of the men, is also a native of New South Wales, and only twenty years of age. He is stout and dark, and about five feet ten inches in height, and was lately committed to take his trial for forgery, having attempted to pass forged cheques upon Mr. Sandel. Daniel Webster, the third man, is a native of Ireland, about five feet eight inches in height, of fair complexion, and twenty-three years of age. He was the mate of Fegan, and was committed along with him for a similar offence. The fourth man is John Wright, about twenty-two years of age, a native of Wales, with fair complexion and brown hair. They are all evidently accustomed to ride, and, being armed, it will be no easy matter to capture them.—*Northern Argus.*

Rich Yield of Gold at the Wentworth Mines.—The past week has been one of quietness on the Wentworth, but matters have been steadily and satisfactorily progressing notwithstanding. The discovery of rich prospects has become of daily occurrence owing chiefly to the wash dirt being found in patches below. Running in a straight line from east to west is a wall of solid bluestone, and, if we accept the opinions of miners, which are borne out by actual experience, this wall has acted as a barrier to the course of the gold-depositing power, whatever it might have been; certain it is that at the southern side of this wall wash dirt and rich golden quartz are found in patches of startling richness, showing that this bluestone has acted like a wall of a reservoir for the precious metal. The prospectors on the western boundary have cut into some better looking stuff in appearance very like the indications of the Homeward Bound, and are in consequence in reasonable hopes of soon striking the vein. They have begun to drive into the west, and are going through clinkers and a kind of quartz mullock; barren leaders are being cut almost every day. The general appearance below is promising in a high degree. The Phœnix Company are opening up a higher level in their own workings, and will soon have some more good prospects to show. They have just finished crushing for the Homeward Bound, which has sustained its reputation as the richest claim on the Wentworth. From twenty loads of dirt they obtained the rich yield of 1050 ozs. The company have also crushed a small lot of tailings for the Crinoline, which shows about 1 oz. 9 dwts to the ton, and are now busy with Spicer's dirt, which is expected to show exceedingly well. The Sawyers are still sinking perseveringly, and are down about 120 feet. In the Industry Rewarded some splendid prospects have been got during the last week. On Thursday a bucket of stuff yielded 6lbs. weight, and on Friday, a small zinc bucket gave a fine prospect of 4lbs. The Perseverance people are driving on the lode about fifty feet from the surface, and are in daily expectation of cutting into rich dirt. Spicer's got a prospect of twelve ounces to the bucket in the early part of the week, since that they have not got any very rich results. The Germans have got their whim to work and have been bailing the greater part of the week; they resume operations in the claim on Monday next. A lot of dirt from Stewart's claim turned out well last week, at the rate of ten ounces to the ton; a lot of tailings yielded about four ounces per ton. The Crinoline have lost their patch of rich dirt, but are driving with a good prospect of dropping on it again. They are sinking deeper as the indications are promising. Milburne's are now driving on a quartz reef, about fifty feet down. On Tuesday, a prospect was washed which gave a good strong colour of 2 grains to the dish. Walsh's party are sinking on the lode, the vein has closed in this claim, but they are in daily expectation of its opening out. Norrie's party are busy putting up their whim, and have just finished centering up. In the early part of the week a prospect was washed which gave 2 oz. from two small billyfulls of dirt. The Uncle Tom party are sinking in the shallow shaft and taking the vein down with them. They expect it to open out on the blue rock. Nothing of consequence has transpired in other claims during the week.—*Wentworth Examiner* of Saturday.

Smut in Wheat.—Rust or smut will arise from allowing land to lie too long without working. In dry weather, after heavy rains, it will rise more rapidly than in wet weather. To prevent smut or rust soak your seed overnight in wine, or soapmaker's leys not too strong; dry before sowing in slacked lime—twelve hours being sufficient. If dibbed in rows nine inches apart you will have a large yield. If planted in drills six inches between each grain in drills fourteen inches apart you will have a good yield, hilling up as it grows. This may be tedious, but very effective, especially in very dry seasons. If you roll do so in dry weather with a very light roller, as wherever a horse leaves a deep footmark the plant will be scalled if wet falls. Sow in March, April, and May. If drought sets in in spring, and your crop looks all but destroyed, plough it over, harrow and roll it, and most probably you will yet have a crop. Do not turn cattle on it. Plough only in dry weather. To succeed with any crop you must plough your land immediately after reaping or mowing. Harrow and roll again before weeds, &c., gain ground; plough, harrow, and roll, and this must be done until there are no clods to crush, or weeds or fungus to destroy your grain. Airing your land is manuring it.

Wellington Gold.—A sample of Wellington gold, weighing 4 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs., was forwarded to Mr. Benjamin Nelson a few days ago. It was dark, coarse, and rather nuggetty. It is not known whether it is the product of the Woolamin or of new ground.—*Western Examiner.*

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£149 16 0
Gin	389 5 11
Rum	405 13 0
All other spirits	87 17 0
Wine	75 6 9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	23 16 8
Tobacco and snuff	135 8 0
Leaf tobacco	79 7 0
Tea	115 4 3
Sugar, unrefined	260 0 0
Opium	10 0 0
Pilotage	20 5 0
Total	£1748 19 7

The following is a summary of the cargoes of the several vessels which have cleared from London for the port of Sydney from the 13th of February to the 2nd of March, and have not yet arrived:—

Hindostan, 1262 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £1092; coloured ditto, £146; printed ditto, £472; woollens and worsteds, £1261; linen, £839; flannels, £251; muslins, £171; millinery, £469; hosiery, £227; sewing thread, £165; haberdashery, £1228; stays, £90; parasols, £113; umbrellas, £133; cotton handkerchiefs, £90; apparel, £2240; carpets and rugs, £38; bed-covers, £56; felt hats and caps, £600; shawls and mantles, £27; wrought leather, £4116; waterproof goods, £181; saddlery, £1286; table baize, £46; books, £2820; paper, 457 cwt.; stationery, £69; paperhangings, £120; upholstery, £375; iron bedsteads, £939; tin ware, £74; brushware, £255; plated and papier mache goods, £341; toys, £300; pianos, £77; foreign musical instruments, 15 cases; clocks and watches, £60; foreign ditto, 2 cases; tobacco-pipes, 4 cases; tools, £180; cutlery, £363; saws, £21; spades, £88; firearms, £174; general hardware, £4006; bar and rod iron, 67 tons; hoop iron, 2 tons; sheet iron, 3 tons; plate iron, 21 tons; galvanized iron, 21 tons; nails, 15 tons; wire and wire-rope, 2 tons; zinc, 1 ton; steel, 3 tons; linseed oil, 1066 gallons; rape oil, 1208 gallons; turpentine, 10 gallons; varnish, £80; paints, £647; pitch and tar, 70 barrels; flint glass, £219; window glass, £83; earthenware, £436; glass bottles, £48; ship cordage, £29; small twine, £58; woolpacks, £126; agricultural implements, £102; railway and general machinery, £4994; sewing machines, £10; blacking, 60 barrels; tobacco, 12,207 lbs.; brandy, 209 gallons; rum, 3227 gallons; geneva, 684 gallons; British spirits in glass, 532 gallons; perfumed spirits, 110 gallons; red wine, 5373 gallons; white wine, 5517 gallons; beer in bulk, 731 barrels; ditto in glass, 215 barrels; cheese, 71 cwt.; malt, 490 quarters; hops, 25 cwt.; bacon and hams, 165 cwt.; salt fish, £134; assorted oilmen's stores, £931; sardines, 11 cwt.; salmon, 51 cwt.; vinegar, 4016 gallons; foreign salad oil, 1202 gallons; pepper and spices, 3 cwt.; groceries, £75; mustard, £107; starch, £534; blue, £59; arrowroot, 7 cwt.; vermicelli, 1 cwt.; patent groats, 15 cwt.; pearl barley, 5 cwt.; oatmeal, 92 cwt.; white salt, 25 tons; rock salt, 10 tons; soda crystals, 5 tons; foreign candles, 223 cwt.; soap, 12 cwt.; perfumery, £443; sulphuric and other acids, 19 carboys; raisins 2 cwt.; figs, 6 cwt.; caraway seed, 14 cwt.; sugar, 2 cwt.; confectionery, £49; succades, 83 cases; apothecaries' ware, £1282; sulphur, 22 cwt; whitening, 3 tons; cement and plaster of paris, 600 barrels; lucifers, 21 cases; vestas, 83 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £52,154.

Sandringham, 1126 tons, from London: Books, £20; stationery, £2; woodwork, £30; railway and general machinery, £2750; slates, 70 tons; rum, 3949 gallons; British spirits in glass, 368 gallons; beer in bulk, 624 barrels; ditto in glass, 153 barrels; assorted oilmen's stores, £905. Total declared value of cargo, £9450.

Maha Ranee, 1035 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £329; coloured ditto, £393; printed ditto, £700; woollens and worsteds, £454; foreign cottons and woollens, 1 case; flannels, £90; linen, £273; bonnets, £8; French ribbons, 2 cases; millinery, £729; hosiery, £130; haberdashery, £242; umbrellas, £20; cotton handkerchiefs, £5; apparel, £4351; blankets, £1176; carpets and rugs, £95; silk hats, £48; felt hats and caps, £492; wrought leather, £11,107; waterproof goods, £135; saddlery, £1315; floorcloth, £37; books, £338; paper, 413 cwt.; stationery, £1061; foreign ditto, 1 case; paperhangings, £150; upholstery, £1226; iron bedsteads, £75; tinware, £89; brushware, £237; turnery, £32; plated and papier mache goods, £264; toys, £502; pianos, £780; jewellery, £168; tobacco pipes, 2 cases; tools, £41; cutlery, £221; saws, £98; holloware, £28; camp ovens, £38; firearms, £37; general hardware, £5884; bar and rod iron, 62 tons; hoop iron, 6 tons; sheet iron, 1 ton; plate iron, 29 tons; galvanized iron, 28 tons; sheet lead, 10 tons; copper, 6 tons; tin plates, £250; nails, 17 tons; wire and wire rope, 5 tons; zinc, 3 tons; linseed oil, 4325 gallons; rape oil, 2130 gallons; turpentine, 300 gallons; naphtha, 300 gallons; varnish, £10; paints, £96; glue, 20 cwt.; resin, 232 cwt.; pitch and tar, 40 barrels; flint glass, £96; window glass, £50; foreign ditto, 2 cases; earthenware, £197; glass bottles, £60; ship cordage, £816; small twine, £284; bushel and gunny bags, £220; canvas, £280; agricultural implements, £59; railway and general machinery, £1580; gunpowder, 234 cwt.; tobacco, 6658 lbs.; brandy, £600 gallons; rum, 12,168 gallons; cordials, 56 gallons; British spirits in glass, 1229 gallons; ditto in bulk, 84 gallons; perfumed spirits, 93 gallons; white wine, 149 gallons; beer in bulk, 180 barrels; ditto in glass, 150 barrels; cheese, 23 cwt.; malt, 427 quarters; hops, 141 cwt.; bacon and hams, 46 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £2048; sardines, 75 cwt; foreign salad oil, 40 gallons; groceries, £447; blue, £39; patent groats, 20 cwt.; pearl barley, 20 cwt.; chicory, 101 cwt.; candles, 28 cwt.; perfumery, £190; sulphuric and other acids, 20 carboys; raisins, 400 cwt.; currants, 707 cwt.; figs, 24 cwt.; confectionery, £276; succades, 70 cases; apothecaries' ware, £703; vestas, 14 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £55,903.

Jason, 877 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £473; printed ditto, £438; woollens and worsteds, £573; flannels, £150; linen, £882; muslins, £56; millinery, £1529; hosiery, £220; haberdashery, £1598; parasols, £195; umbrellas, £80; cambric handkerchiefs, £30; apparel, £3540; blankets, £883; straw hats, £405; felt hats and caps, £1568; wrought leather, £6774; saddlery, £372; books, £903; paper, 205 cwt.; stationery, £495; iron bedsteads, £195; tinware, £10; toys, £11; pianos, £638; foreign musical instruments, 7 cases; clocks and watches, £110; foreign goods not described, 1 case; corks, 168 lbs.; tobacco pipes, 5 cases; cutlery, £83; holloware, £7; firearms, £128; general hardware, £1517; bar and rod iron, 6 tons; sheet lead, 3 tons; nails, 3 tons; steel, 2 tons; rape oil, 40 gallons; paints, £65; glue, 2 cwt.; flint glass, £55; earthenware, £606; marble, £588; small twine, £26; woolpacks, £1051; canvas, £90; agricultural implements, £71; tobacco pipes, 33,950 lbs.; brandy, 7773 gallons; rum, 1514 gallons; British spirits in glass, 921 gallons; ditto in bulk, 765 gallons; red wine, 4760 gallons; white ditto, 351 gallons; beer in bulk, 161 barrels; ditto in glass, 74 barrels, cheese, 91 cwt.; malt, 200 quarters; bacon and hams, 355 cwt.; salt fish, £40; assorted oilmen's stores, £1960; salmon, 2 cwt.; vinegar, 4062 gallons; pepper and spices, 1 cwt.; groceries, £207; mustard, £350; starch, £35; blue, £11; sago, 7 cwt.; vermicelli and macaroni, 10 cwt.; chicory, 200 cwt.; white salt, 5 tons; soda crystals, 7 tons; candles, 78 cwt.; foreign ditto, 305 cwt.; raisins, 127 cwt.; currants, 152 cwt.; almonds, 3 cwt.; figs, 21 cwt.; ginger, 23 cwt.; sugar, 9 cwt.; rice, 23 cwt; confectionery, £83; succades, 10 cases; apothecaries' ware, £295. Total declared value of cargo; £35,370.

Roscote, 586 tons, from Liverpool: Plain cottons, £230; woollens and worsteds, £16; hosiery, £48; haberdashery, £580; apparel, £248; shawls and mantles, £143; saddlery, £180; books, £101; paper, 315 cwt.; stationery, £194; pianos, £250; tobacco pipes, 15 cases; camp ovens, £96; firearms, £12; general hardware, £195; bar and rod iron, 4 tons; plate iron, 24 tons; nails, 3 tons; paints, £115; pitch and tar, 50 barrels; flint glass, £8; window glass, £60; earthenware, £455; ship cordage, £364; railway and general machinery, £3725; slates, 53 tons; gunpowder, 289 cwt; saltpetre, 20 cwt.; British spirits in glass, 1766 gallons; ditto in bulk, 2747 gallons; white wine, 1006 gallons; beer in bulk, 612 barrels; ditto in glass, 11 barrels; cheese, 35 cwt; malt, 150 quarters; bacon and hams, 49 cwt; mustard, £140; starch, £19; blue, £35; sago, 32 cwt.; oatmeal, 402 cwt; soda crystals, 12 cwt.; white salt, 149 tons; foreign candles, 30 cwt.; raisins, 88 cwt.; currants, 207 cwt.; almonds, 4 cwt.; figs, 10 cwt.; ginger, 6 cwt.; apothecaries' ware, £33; sulphur, 37 cwt.; lucifers, 16 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £13,772.

The Empress of the French has sent a richly-gilt French clock to form one of the prizes at the Fancy Fair Drawing of Prizes in Edinburgh, in behalf of the Orphanage in Lanark for the relief of children left destitute.

Birmingham is about to found a public library to contain exclusively editions of Shakspeare and books illustrating his works, in all languages.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

(*From the Insurance Record.*)

THE decision of the Vice-Chancellor in the case of Taunton v. the Royal Insurance Company is most important on several grounds—some affecting the company, some the general public.

To the company—and not only to the Royal, but to other companies—it must be most satisfactory, that a Court of Law should once more pronounce authoritatively on the relations of the directors to the shareholders in the practical management of the business, and should endorse the principle that those entrusted with the reins "shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs and concerns of the company," and shall not be dictated to by A or B as to the line of conduct they ought to pursue. We hold this satisfactory to those interested in the success of the Royal and other companies, because experience has shown that no success can attend the exertions of a directorate bound hand and foot by restrictive clauses, and acting in mortal dread of some irritable shareholder beneficially interested to the extent of a few pounds or shillings, as the case may be. It is not under any such system that great companies rise up and become the wonder and admiration of the world. It is not so that the Royal has attained its noble position, and, as its directors well know, it is by a very different line of policy that it must hope to maintain it.

To the public Sir William Page Wood's decision must be equally satisfactory. The insurance company, though in the nature of a private enterprise, may become, and often does become, an enormous benefit to the community in which it exists. It is in the very nature of such organisations that they should do so; but the extent of the benefit they confer depends altogether on the spirit in which they are managed. High-principled liberality renders an office one thing—shuffling meanness or cheese-paring niggardliness will bring about very different results. Now, it may safely be asserted that the *Royal* has achieved its vast popularity mainly through a steady adherence to two principles—promptitude in meeting the claims on it, liberality in construing the terms of its policies. Everybody is familiar with examples which illustrate its action in both respects. The marvellous promptness with which it came forward to meet the claims arising from the great fire in Tooley-street is an historical fact. On the other hand we cannot have a better illustration of its liberality than in the point involved in the very case before the Vice-Chancellor. A vessel, the Lotty Sleigh, while lying at anchor in the Mersey, catches fire and blows up. The explosion is so tremendous that it shakes the ground for miles round, and does enormous damage to property on land, more especially shattering the windows of several houses and manufactories in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Of these houses and manufactories many are insured in the Royal. But then there is a provision in the policies (as there is in the policies of all the other insurance companies) which distinctly states that "the company will not be responsible for any loss or damage by explosion except for such loss or damage as shall arise from explosion by gas." Clearly, therefore, the Royal was not bound to recompense its policy-holders for the damage they had sustained from this catastrophe. But while the company has, in common with the other companies, in self-defence, hedged itself round with all the legal and restrictive formulæ held to be indispensable, it has always adopted a broad and liberal policy, and it did so in this instance. The directors knew and distinctly asserted the fact that they were under no legal liability; but having met and discussed the question, they held that the case was exceptional, and that it would be in consonance with their general line of conduct if they stepped a little out of their course on this occasion, and, *ex gratia*, made good the injuries their customers had sustained, though it might, as it did, involve the outlay of nearly a thousand pounds. When this decision was made public through the indefatigable manager, Mr. Dove, it was justly felt that the company had acted most liberally, and in a manner which gave it a renewed claim on the gratitude and confidence of the public. If anybody could complain, it was obviously the shareholders; but they were wise enough and sagacious enough to do nothing of the kind. They argued the matter in this way. "The gentlemen who constitute the directorate themselves hold no less than 20,579 shares in the company, and they are not at all likely to betray its interests. We are perfectly safe in their hands." And, in effect, we find that 150 shareholders, holding 37,000 shares, were ready to come forward and signify their approval of the course adopted by the directors. So far all appeared satisfactory, when Mr. Taunton, the fortunate possessor of fifteen shares in the Royal, suddenly appeared on the scene, and entered his "protest" against a proceeding which would affect his stake in the company to the extent of 2s. 5d.! We will not do Mr. Taunton the possible injustice to assume that he was influenced by a consideration for this amount to adopt the course he did. We will not even attribute the motive assigned on one of the affidavits in the cause, namely, that the step was in the nature of "reprisals," Mr. Taunton having been in the habit of borrowing money from the company, and having at one time been required to give additional security. We incline to the belief that, though this may have had something to do with it, there were other motives not avowed, and affecting other insurance interests. However, that may be, Mr. Taunton did resolve to hold the directors to the strict letter of the law, as affecting them, by violating it so far as it affected himself, and, ignoring the provision that "no shareholder shall be at liberty to intermeddle with any of the affairs or concerns" of the company, he proceeded to "intermeddle" to the extent of involving the company in the unpleasantness of a law-suit with one of its own shareholders. The result has, we hope, read Mr. Taunton a lesson. The ruling of the Vice-Chancellor may have failed to come home to him, but the final words "dismissed with costs," have a force and vigour about them which he can hardly fail to appreciate. It is not generous to attack a fallen foe, and had the plaintiff in this action come into court with anything like a reasonable show of fairness or justice on his part, we should have applauded him for taking the course he has. The man who fights for a principle is always to be respected, however erroneous the grounds on which he proceeds. We have no admiration in the abstract for Meagher of the Sword, or his *confrere* of the cabbage-garden. But only convince us that, however wrong, they were self-convinced of their own positions, and took up their posts on pure and unselfish grounds, and we should entertain a sort of esteem for them. In Mr. Taunton's case we really see nothing to justify admiration or forbearance. Individually he had a very trifling interest in the company, and it is not pretended that he represented the views of those more concerned in its welfare. Of course, it is open to the holder of one share as much as to the holder of a thousand, in any company, to assert his rights and to raise his voice against any infraction of them. But here there would appear to have been really nothing to fight about. The directors only followed up the traditional policy of the office. What says Mr. M'Laren, the sub-manager, in his affidavit? "Ever since I have known anything of the affairs of the company, the principle which has always been followed by the directors in settling claims made against them is to settle the same on the most liberal footing, giving the insured the benefit of all doubts." And he goes on to tell us that this course has proved very advantageous to the interests of the shareholders, and has no hesitation in saying that "it is mainly owing to the constant adherence to this principle that the company is held in such high esteem by the public. The shares stand extremely well in the market—£2 shares are worth £8 7s. 6d."[*] He proceeds to cite instances, particularly that of the famous explosion at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which a similar course was adopted by insurance offices, and then we get two most material facts—one, that this act of the directors had had a beneficial effect on the office more than counterbalancing the outlay; the other, that other offices saw fit to adopt a similar course of action in respect to this very catastrophe. What, then, had Mr. Taunton to complain of? What justified him in taking proceedings calculated to do the office a serious injury in the eyes of its supporters? And why should we have any sympathy with him in the result of his ill-judged proceedings? We have none, and we are sure the public have none, but will see occasion to rejoice in the decision of the Vice Chancellor, which must be regarded as a valuable precedent.

And, as it has turned out, there can be little doubt but that the publicity given to the affairs of the Royal, and the principles on which it is managed, will help to support it in general favour. Liberality is, in commercial transactions, its own reward. It has been so in the case of the Royal to a strong degree. Founded in 1845, it has, up to the present time, enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity. The details in respect to its capital, shares, and so forth, will be found set forth in our report of the trial. Looking to their dividends, the 150 shareholders to whom we have alluded might well have been ready to signify their approval of the conduct of the directors, and, with Mr. M'Laren, we can "verily believe that, if time had permitted, almost the entire body of shareholders would have expressed their approval of what had been done" on this as on other occasions. We even go so far as to think that throughout that body there would only have been found one dissentient—the gentleman who has enjoyed the questionable distinction of figuring as plaintiff to this suit. For this reason we are under no apprehension as to the effect of his proceeding against the *Royal*. However calculated to injure it, the result will unquestionably prove it to be an *injuria absque damno*—rather, we anticipate, with positive gain.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—FEBRUARY 29.

BEFORE Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood.

TAUNTON V. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This case, which arose out of the recent explosion of the ship Lotty Sleigh, while lying at anchor in the Mersey, raised a question of some interest and importance as to the discretion of directors of an insurance company to make good losses not covered by the policies of insurance.

On the 15th of January last, the Lotty Sleigh, then lying at anchor in the Mersey, with a large quantity of gunpowder on board, caught fire and blew up. The concussion of the air produced by the explosion of the gunpowder caused great damage to property for several miles round, and in particular shattered the windows of several houses and manufactories in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Many of the persons whose property were thus injured were insured in the Royal Insurance Company. The directors, acting upon what they termed a liberal construction in favour of the insured, had come to the determination to pay all losses consequent on the explosion which had been sustained by parties insured with the company, and had already paid claims for small sums to the amount of £960. The plaintiff, who was a shareholder in the company, protested against any application of the funds to make good these losses, on the ground that they were not within the terms of the policies, which contained a distinct provision that the company would not "be responsible for any loss or damage by explosion, except for such loss or damage as shall arise from explosion by gas." He had accordingly filed the present bill to obtain a declaration that the application of the funds in making good any loss occasioned by the explosion to persons insured against loss or damage by fire was unauthorised and improper. The bill also prayed an injunction to restrain any such payments, and that the directors might be declared personally liable to make good any payments already made by them.

The directors submitted that, although the losses in question were not strictly within the terms of the policies, they had exercised a wise discretion in at once offering to satisfy the claims as a matter of favour, and not admitting any liability, believing, as they did, that such a course was much more conducive to the real interests of the company than a narrow-minded adherence to the strict letter of the provisions contained in the policies. They had not obtained the concurrence of a majority of the shareholders to the course taken by them, but the principal insurance-offices, such as the Sun, the Phœnix, the Royal Exchange, and the Alliance, had taken the same view, and voluntarily paid the losses occasioned by the explosion.

Mr. William James, Q.C., Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., and Mr. Woodroffe appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rolt, Q.C., Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., and Mr. Lindley appeared for the defendants, the directors.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the question was one of considerable importance as to the management of companies of this description. This Court was extremely careful to prevent the application of money intrusted to directors by the shareholders for any other than the legitimate purposes of the business. At the same time it would not be for the benefit of shareholders that those purposes should be impeded or narrowed. Looking at the provision excluding payment for damage occasioned by explosions except explosions by gas, he was strongly of opinion that the policies would not cover the loss occasioned by the particular accident. The directors themselves thought that they were under no legal liability, but professed to make the payment *ex gratia*, and in order to promote the interests of the company. Could not, then, the whole body of shareholders sanction such a payment? The damage having been occasioned by something analogous to, though not falling within the risks insured against by the policy, the question was, whether the company were not entitled, by way of preventing any complaint or litigation, to make good these small losses, rather than incur the risk of being damaged in reputation as an illiberal office. Upon this question the evidence of the mode of carrying on business by companies of this nature was very material. It appears that other offices were in the habit of acting liberally in respect of claims of this description not falling strictly within the terms of the policies. Looking at the usage in this respect, there was nothing extreme or unreasonable in the conduct of the company in determining that these losses should be paid. He could have very little doubt that the course taken by the directors, and approved by the majority of the shareholders, was conducive to the welfare of the company, and likely materially to promote its interests. Upon the whole, therefore, the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree, and as he had not come here to secure any benefit to the company, the bill must be dismissed with costs.

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[*] Since the trial the shares have gone up to 9½.

REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

BEFORE Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury.

On Tuesday, the 1st of March, in the Court of Queen's Bench, a case, Cresswell and another v. Jackson and another, which had occupied the Court for eight days, was brought to a close. It was an issue directed to be tried to determine whether three codicils, dated respectively October 27th, 1855; January 6th, 1856; and January 12th, 1856, were the genuine codicils to the will of Mr. G. Nuttall, deceased, of Matlock, Derbyshire.

Mr. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Field, Q.C., and Mr. Hannen were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Serjeant Hayes, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, and Mr. Wills were counsel for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are the executors of Mr. George Nuttall, land surveyor, of Matlock, Derbyshire; and the defendants are the executors of Mr. John Nuttall, a relative of George Nuttall, who was one of the testator's executors, and who died about a month after him, viz., on the 12th of April, 1856.

This is the third trial of the same question. In the first, before Chief Justice Erle, the verdict was in favour of the validity of the three codicils. In the second trial, before Chief Baron Pollock, the verdict was against the validity of these codicils. Neither of these Judges was dissatisfied with the verdict, although they were directly contradictory to each other. The Master of the Rolls, who had directed both trials, refused to grant a new trial after the jury had found the codicils to be forged. The Lords Justices were divided as to whether there ought to be a new trial. At length the House of Lords decided that there ought to be a new trial, and directed that it should take place before the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury at Guildhall. This is the trial which has just taken place. We subjoin a brief outline of the case.

Mr. George Nuttall lived in Matlock, Derbyshire, and was a land surveyor. Like his father and grandfather, he was a land surveyor, and from them had inherited a small estate. By industry and shrewdness he amassed a fortune. His rental amounted to £2000 a year, and his personal property was worth £8000. He never was married, but lived as a bachelor, his cousin, Catherine Marsden, keeping his house. Besides carrying on the business of a surveyor, he was engaged in the commutation of tithes; acted as an arbitrator; and seems to have been in the habit of making wills for other persons. In carrying on his business, he was assisted by a man named Else, whom he had brought up from his boyhood, and who used to copy writings for Nuttall, and at length became his constant assistant. Else has now reached the age of forty-four, and some time ago married the sister of Catherine Marsden, the housekeeper. It was shown beyond doubt that, although Nuttall was by no means given to sociality, Else had obtained his master's entire confidence. He collected Nuttall's rents, and helped to keep his accounts, whilst Nuttall did everything to promote the young man's interest. He got him appointed assistant overseer, tax-collector, sub-bailiff of a county court; and, when Else married, Nuttall settled him in a house of his own at a nominal rent. Nuttall had no relations nearer than cousins, of whom Catherine Marsden and her sisters formed one branch, and a Mr. John Nuttall, manager to Messrs. Myers and Co., formed another branch. But it seems that Mr. Nuttall of Matlock had never even seen his cousin John, or even known where he lived. Indeed, Nuttall's only friends and associates at Matlock consisted of John Adams, a medical man, Job Knowles, a farmer and his attorney, Mr. Newbold, all of whom were near neighbours. George Nuttall lived in an old house in Matlock which had been occupied by his mother. In his bedroom was an old cabinet or cupboard, where he kept his papers. Behind this house there was a room or chamber, to which access was obtained by stairs, and which was near the hayloft.

Such being the circumstances of George Nuttall, about the end of 1854 he gave instructions to Mr. Newbold, his attorney, to draw up his will. These orders were obeyed. George Nuttall himself made two fair copies of it, took them to the attorney's office on the 10th of September, 1854, and on the same day executed both. The effect of this will was to give his housekeeper, Catherine Marsden, his house and furniture; to give Else about £100 a-year; to give an eventual interest to his cousin, John Nuttall; but the bulk of his real estate he left to a Miss Sheldon, whose relations with the testator it is more easy to conjecture than to describe. As the Lord Chief Justice said, such a will could not be considered a satisfactory disposition of the testator's property. Throughout he shows a peculiar, though perhaps not unnatural, disposition to provide for persons whom he describes as servant-maids, whilst he almost entirely neglects those who might be supposed to have claims upon him as relations. From the end of 1854, until Friday, the 7th of March, 1856, when Nuttall died, his attorney heard nothing of any change in his will. The very night on which Nuttall died, his cupboard was forced open and ransacked to find a will. After long search one of the duplicate copies was tumbled out of a tithe-book, as it had been executed in Mr. Newbold's office. After the funeral, another search was made, and the second duplicate was found in an envelope endorsed "This is my *right* will." But this duplicate contained an interlineation by which Else and C. Marsden would take each an annuity. Time went on. The deeds and books of Nuttall were taken to Newbold's, the attorney; the loose papers were taken to Else's house. It was now April, 1856. Until this time no one had cast any doubt upon the authenticity of the will with the interlineation. But soon after a codicil was found by Else amongst the papers which had been brought from Mr. Nuttall's office. It was attested by two labourers in the employment of the testator, and was admitted to probate. Within nine months after this another codicil was found in an account book, dated the 6th of January, 1856, and attested by Mr. Nuttall's friends Adams and Knowles; and in October, 1857, a third codicil was discovered by Else in a hole in the window of the room over the hayloft, behind Mr. Nuttall's house. It was attested by the same Adams and Knowles. The effect of the three codicils was to transfer the greater portion of the property of Mr. Nuttall to Else and the Marsdens. In fact, Mr. Else, instead of getting £100, was now to get £1200 a-year. In the meantime John Nuttall, the testator's cousin, had died, and his trustees began to hesitate about acknowledging the genuine character of this recurring series of new codicils, which had the effect of putting more and more property into the hands of Else and the Marsdens. Until the discovery of the last codicil these trustees were entitled to the rent of a quarry which was worked by Knowles, and demanded the rent of him. Knowles insisted that the quarry had been given to him by Nuttall, and, therefore, refused to pay the rent. According to the last codicil, Else was entitled to the rent of this quarry, and therefore he began a suit in the Court of Chancery to establish these codicils. The Court of Chancery directed an action to try the question of the validity of these instruments, and the verdict which has just been delivered settles that question. The jury consider that they have all been forged.

The summing up of the learned Judge occupied between six and seven hours. The announcement of the verdict was received with great applause.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—The estimated revenue of the colony of Vancouver Island for 1864, is 389,869 dollars, of which, however, from regular sources there is only 188,520 dollars. The estimated expenses of the colony for the same year are 296,309 dollars, including 76,916 dollars for salaries; 5000 dollars for education; 11,800 dollars for conveyance of mails; 78,078 dollars for works and buildings; 51,800 dollars for roads, streets, and bridges; and to aid immigration, 3000 dollars. The Governor gets 14,550 dollars of annual salary, and is allowed 1000 dollars as rent for a residence.—*Daily News.*

THE SYDNEY MAIL.

The circulation of this WEEKLY JOURNAL exceeds 10,000 copies.

On and after the present date, when sent through the Post Office, the price will be ONE POUND for FOUR QUARTERS, payable in advance.

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Publishing Office, Hunter-street, 1st April.

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Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
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First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
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Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000.
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NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

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J. B. RUNDLE, Esq. | E. C. WEEKES, Esq.
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AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. DONALDSON, LAMBERT, and CO.
The Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
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PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
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James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz:—
First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.
Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.
Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.
SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.
LIFE BRANCH.
At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.
Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT, and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION, LODGED.—In INSOLVENCY. New South Wales.—ACCOUNTS and PLANS in the undermentioned Estates, showing the following dividends in the pound on concurrent claims proved (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lie for inspection in the office of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the insolvent, any creditor, or other person interested, for fourteen days from date hereof; and any such person conceiving himself aggrieved by any charge or provision in any of the said accounts or plans may, within that time, enter his objection in writing in the said office, stating the grounds; and he shall, at same time, serve notice upon the Official Assignee, and upon any party affected thereby, to show cause in due course why the said accounts or plans should not be amended; otherwise the Official Assignee will, on the 9th day of June next, apply to confirm the same as lodged. Dated at Sydney, the 23rd day of May, 1864.

ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

In the estate of DONALD CAMPBELL, a first dividend of 8s. 8 13-16d. in the £.
In the estate of JAMES P. ORMISTON, a second dividend of 1s. 7 13-16d. in the £.
In the estate of R. S. CROSBY and CO., a fourth dividend of 5-16d. in the £.
In the estate of RUSH and MERRETT, a third dividend of 31-58d, in the £.
In the estate of GEORGE MITCHELL, an account current.
In the estate of HENRY CUMMINS, an account current.

WILLIAM EVELEIGH, 349, George-street, opposite the Post Office, on retiring from the business of Pastrycook and Confectioner, begs to return thanks to the ladies and gentlemen, and public generally, who have so kindly patronised him for the last ten years, and he takes this opportunity of intimating to his numerous friends and customers that he has disposed of his business to Mr. John Hamilton, late of Hunter-street, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of their favours to his successor, Mr. Hamilton.

In reference to the foregoing, JOHN HAMILTON, late managing partner for four years of the firm of G. and J. Hamilton and Co., of Hunter-street, begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above business from Mr. Eveleigh, and intends carrying it on as heretofore, with the addition of Bread-baking, and that it will be his study, by purchasing none but the best of material, not to be surpassed by any other person in the trade, and by strict punctuality, civility, and attention to business, to merit the support of all who may favour him with their orders.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MANLY BEACH.—Mrs. and the Misses HORNER beg to inform their friends and the public they now have very superior accommodation vacant for private families; also a furnished House to let. Dinners provided every Sunday, at a moderate charge.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

MACLEOD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

DENMARK HOUSE. DENMARK HOUSE.—The Great Assignment Sale at WALTER HANCOCK'S.
Continuation. Continuation of the £12,000 worth of Assignment Stock, THIS DAY, and following.
Bargains. Bargains at the Great Assignment Sale.
At Denmark House, large blankets, 7s 9d; witney blankets, 8s 9d pair; blue blankets, 6s 11d pair; very large blankets, 14s 6d pair; 12-4 blankets, 16s 6d pair.
COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS.
At WALTER HANCOCK'S—White Counterpanes, 3s 11d; large counterpanes, 6s 11d; very large size, 9s 6d; marcella quilts, 6s 11d; very large size, 10s 9d.
At the Great Assignment Sale—Stout flannel, 8½d; real Welsh, 12½d; Saxony, 16½d; Crimean flannel, 18½d; coloured flannel, 18½d.
At Denmark House—Huckaback, 6½d; medical towelling, 6½d; yard wide dimity, 7½d; silk-mixed damasks, 10½d and 12½d; union damask, 12½d; 1000 colonial tweed Crimean shirts, 3s 6d, worth 5s 9d.
At WALTER HANCOCK'S, Victoria table covers, 6s 9d and 8s 9d; 8-4 all linen damask, 2s 9d; 8-4 twilled sheeting, 2s 6d; 36-inch grey calico, 6½d.
At the Great Assignment Sale—1000 pairs real Paris stays, 2s 9d—cheap at 5s 6d; 500 alpaca dresses, 6s 6d; 3000 lustre dresses, 6s 3d; 1600 plaid rep dresses, 6s 11d; 2000 winsey tweed dresses, 4s 11d; 900 printed rep dresses, 6s 11d; 700 lama dresses, 5s 6d; 900 winter dresses, 7s 6d; 10,000 print dresses, 3s 11d.
At Denmark House—1000 black orleans dresses, 3s 9d; 1000 black alpaca dresses, 4s 11d; black lustre dresses, 5s 6d, black coburg dresses, 6s 6d; 2000 black French twil dresses, 8s 6d; 2000 mourning lustre dresses, 6s 3d.
At WALTER HANCOCK'S—1000 shawls, 6s 6d; 700 shawls, 7s 6d; 780 all Berlin wool, 8s 6d—worth 30s; 408 Scotch tweed long shawls, 8s 6d—worth 28s; 350 all wool Paisley shawls, 12s 6d; 300 children's mantles, slightly damaged, 1s 11d; girls' cloth mantles, 3s 6d; 1000 new paletots, 4s 6d; cashmere hoods, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d; cashmere cloaks, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 12s 6d.
At the Great Assignment Sale—700 rich and choice tapestry hearthrugs, 6s 6d—worth 14s 6d; 6-4 druggets, 1s 9d; 2000 yards stout felt carpet, 54-inch wide, 2s 11d.
At Denmark House—1500 yards, 54-inch, stout sealskin, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, and 6s 6d—worth 12s 6d yard; 2000 yards stout black doeskin, 2s 11d—worth 5s 6d; 580 yards stout colonial tweed, 2s 6d and 2s 11d; 3000 yards Scotch tweed, 1s 9d.
Bargains in Clothing at WALTER HANCOCK'S—Boys' tweed sac coats, 6s 9d; boys' inverness capes, 5s 6d and 6s 6d; boys' black doeskin coats, 4s 6d; boys' mohair tunics, 5s 6d and 6s 6d; sealskin coats, 8s 6d.
At the Great Assignment Sale—Boys' tweed trousers, 3s 6d and 4s 6d; boys' doeskin trousers, 4s 9d and 5s 9d; boys' colonial tweed trousers, 5s 6d and 6s 6d; boys' black cloth trousers, 7s 6d and 8s 6d; boys' Leamington cord trousers, 3s 11d.
At Denmark House—Men's colonial tweed trousers, 7s 9d; men's doeskin trousers, 10s 9d; men's tweed sac coats, 10s 6d; men's doeskin sacs, 12s 6d; men's black cloth sac coats, 18s 6d; mens waistcoats, 2s 6d; black cloth, 6s 9d.
At WALTER HANCOCK'S—20,000 yards choice bonnet ribbons, 3d per yard; 1000 ladies' and children's straw hats, 6d each; 900 beautiful parasols, 18d; 500 choice wool net crinolines 2s 9d, worth 6s 9d; 500 winsey skirts, 3s 11d; 1000 reps skirts, 8s 6d, cheap at 15s; 1000 garabaldi jackets, 1s 6d; and thousands of bargains too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Be not deceived, this is a genuine sale and no deception.
Notice.—To save trouble, no orders will be executed without the cash.
Note the address.
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THE LEVEE.—White, straw, and light delicate choice coloured kid GLOVES, Jouvin's.
THE LEVEE.—Shirts, the newest style out, made expressly for morning dress.
THE LEVEE.—Dress Ties, in black and white, &c., &c.; cambric Handkerchiefs, ready for use.
THE LEVEE.—Perfumes of all descriptions; dress Boots, studs, links and solitaires, in fine gold.
HOBSON and WHITING, the French Kid Glove Warehouse, 69, Hunter-street.

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MARKET CLOTH HALL.—Fancy Doeskin Trousers, to measure, from 17s. 6d. 484, George-street.

MARKET CLOTH HALL is the Best and Cheapest House for WINTER CLOTHING. 484, Geo.-st.

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MARKET CLOTH HALL.—Superior Doeskin Trousers, well made and shrunk, any style, only £1 3s.

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FASHIONABLE TORTOISESHELL BACK-COMBS, elegant chain and roll pattern. M'MAHON'S Comb Warehouse, next City Bank.

TORTOISESHELL COMBS made to order. M'MAHON, Tortoiseshell Comb Manufacturer, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS, large size for 30s. M'MAHON'S Portmanteau Warehouse.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAU, large size, with extra internal fittings, expanding top, &c., a most useful and serviceable article for overland or long sea route. On view at M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

LADIES' PEARL CARD-CASES, 7s. 6d. each. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

FENDERS AND FIREIRONS.—F. LASSETTER solicits the attention of the public to his large and varied stock of fenders and fireirons. In anticipation of the winter season, the stock has been largely increased, and now comprises articles of every variety of pattern, suitable for the drawing-room, parlour, dining-room, library, bedroom, and kitchen.
Bright steel fenders
Steel and ormolu
Bronzed, newest patterns
Berlin black
Green nursery
Green bedroom
Iron kitchen, sliding bar.
The stock of fireirons is equally extensive, and includes some very elegant designs for the drawing-room.
FREDERIC LASSETTER (late Iredale and Co.), 421, George-street, near the Markets.

COAL SCOOPS.—F. LASSETTER has just landed an extensive assortment of the newest designs in coal scoops; many of them are embellished with great taste, and present a very handsome appearance. They include
The Persian scoop
The Russell ditto
The Newcastle ditto
The Ruskin ditto
The Oxford ditto
The Cambridge ditto, &c., &c.
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NOTICE.—The firm DEINHARD and JORDAN, Coblentz, after thirty years' duration, having become extinct on the 31st January, the undersigned will CONTINUE the WINE and BANKING BUSINESS as before. As regards the manufacture of sparkling moselle and hock, Mr. J. twenty years ago added this branch to the business of the late firm, and invented the preparation and style which secured their popularity. ANTHONY JORDAN, Coblentz-on-the-Rhine. Address in London, 12, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

TO IMPORTERS.—SAMUEL TIPPER, Manufacturer of China, Earthenware, and Glass of every description, Longton, Staffordshire Potteries, England, having completed arrangements for shipping his manufactures to the colonies, respectfully solicits the orders of Merchants and Dealers relying on the quality and price of his goods to command a trade. To those having no shipping agent in England the present offers an advantageous opportunity of importing direct. Terms, cash, or bank draft on London or Liverpool, on transmission of bill of lading.

SEEDS.—VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX and CO., Seedsmen, 30, Quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural, Vegetable, Flower and Tree-seeds, Flower Bulbs, &c., &c. Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card. French seeds, owing to the very favourable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America, and in all the colonies where they are known.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Best Portland Cement for Home and Foreign Trade.—Messrs. HARWOOD and HATCHER, Northfleet, Kent, are prepared to supply the best Portland Cement adapted for stuccoing, brickwork, breakwaters, tidal, and every description of building work. Agents for the colonies wanted. HARWOOD and HATCHER, Northfleet, Kent, England.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER is a compound of soap-making materials, and is economical, efficient, and harmless. Mrs. Goulder, Chelsea Laundry, London S.W., says, "She can wash fifty counterpanes with four penny packets of Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder, and half-a-pound of soap, in six hours; and sheets, shirts, table linen, and other articles in one half the usual time. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Wholesale agents for New South Wales: Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, merchants, 88, York-street, Sydney.

THE GREATEST novelties for Government Ball, Rimmel's Rosewater Fountain Crackers, only at E. DAVIS', 396, George-street.

FANS, Bouquet Holders, Tablet and Pencils, the largest assortment. E. DAVIS', Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street.

FIREWORKS, best from London, on SALE, at PALMER'S, 628, George-street. Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, the FITTINGS, CHEMICALS, &c., complete, of a Chemist and Druggist's Shop. Apply J. BARDSLEY, grocer, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TO BAKERS.—Oven Tiles 9 in. x 9 in., 5s. per dozen. 14 in. x 14 in., 8s. per dozen.
R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES.—HOLT and ANGUS have now on view their recent shipment of the above, ex Siam, direct from New York, comprising large family Rockaways, four-seat ditto, Queen's phaetons, concord top and no top buggies, express and concord wagons, &c., and respectfully request a visit from intending purchasers to inspect the same at their Carriage Depot, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, DENTIST, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of the most natural appearance. Guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Mr. E.'s system embraces all the latest improvements, and does away with all pain to the patient. Teeth stopped, 5s; teeth extracted, 2s 6d. ☞ Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, near Hunter-st.

ESTABLISHED 21 Years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician and Operating Surgeon, from New York (U. S.), may be consulted confidentially on all Female DISEASES, at 283, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st.

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, and prostration of the system, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses, are CURED radically by Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, consulting physician, 283, Castlereagh-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Consult Dr. DAWSON, M.R.C.S.L., and author of the "Mysteries of Nature," a Medical Work on Marriage, Impotence, &c. Price 2s. 6d., post 3s. 106, Elizabeth-street North. Consultations daily.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., surgeons, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Inviolable secrecy maintained. Surgery, 126, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.—Just published, price one shilling, post free for fourteen stamps, sold in Sydney, at Mr. ROBERTS', 284, Pitt-street.
Self-Preservation—a Popular Essay on the Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility resulting from injurious habits or excesses. By Dr. La'Mert, 37, Bedford-square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.
Patients residing in Australia can be treated successfully by correspondence, on minutely describing their cases; and remedies prepared expressly for each particular case will be forwarded to any address, with safety and secrecy, to all parts of the world. 37, Bedford-square, London.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These pills are a purely vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear of danger. They act upon the bowels mildly yet effectually, and by their fine tonic, aromatic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secretions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold or establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives, and are thus strongly recommended as the
BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.
To emigrants and persons residing in the colonies these pills are invaluable, as the very numerous testimonials which reach the proprietor as the spontaneous expressions of gratitude on the part of heads of families and others prove that, except in rare instances, where Kaye's Worsdell's pills are used
NO OTHER MEDICINE IS EVER REQUIRED.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Prospect Hall, Woodford, Essex. Sold by all chemists and other dealers in patent medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Bread-street, London.

WORM POWDERS, completely superseded by A. J. WATT and CO.'S WORM LOZENGES.
It is the opinion of medical writers that few people, whether infants or adults, are free from worms, particularly females and children; and that greater numbers are carried off by those diseases of which worms are the cause than by any other disorder incident to the human body. The efficacy of the Lozenge (as thousands in Sydney can testify) may be depended on, as it is safe, certain, and efficacious, both for adults and children, and for the latter peculiarly adapted, as it is most agreeable to take.
Prepared only by A. J. WATT and Co., chemists and druggists, opposite the Police Office, in boxes, at 1s and 2s each.
A liberal allowance made to country druggists and storekeepers.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Lozenges, after having been extensively prescribed for many years, have been found a safe and unfailing remedy in all cases. They are certain and efficacious, both for adults and children; and for the latter peculiarly adapted, being most agreeable to take. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., chemists and druggists, 537, George-street, Sydney, and sold in boxes at 1s. and 2s. each.

MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is a healthful, exhilarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakens the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the bygone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is, perhaps, more lasting, and the odour never changes as is the case with perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous headache prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume for the sick chamber it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to "Murray and Lanman's Florida Water." The imitations are worthless.
Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
Poisons dug from the bowels of the earth, and used as medicines, kill thousands annually. Powder and ball are not half so murderous. From the curses of mankind called "mineral specifics" Bristol's Sarsaparilla is exempt. Its thirty-five years of unbroken triumph over scrofula, cancer, erysipelas, and all diseases of the skin, the flesh, the bones, the joints and glands, are due to the vegetable kingdom alone. It is the only medicine ever prepared by man that eradicates from the system the virus of malignant maladies, and at the same time recuperates the constitution. To the feeble it is strength, to the aged, vitality; the agonised, a soothing balm; to the broken in spirit, a reviving elixir; to the sufferers of the gentler sex, a present help under all their special difficulties; to ALL the most certain and innocuous of the means offered by science for the relief and prevention of human suffering. Sold by all respectable druggists. Wholesale agents—J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
Is health worth the trouble of an experiment? If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable: Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Sold by all regular druggists.
Wholesale agents: J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC.—Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions their effects in sustaining the health, vigour, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In California the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine, has become so manifest, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against bilious fever, fever, and ague, and bowel complaints of every kind. The miners say, it is the ONLY stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. In the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequalled as a remedy for dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulants known—the essence of Monongahela Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S., and no less than 40,000 dozen bottles are sold annually.
Kept by all respectable druggists.
Wholesale agents, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HAYES'S PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC cures scab in sheep, foot-rot, cutaneous diseases in animals, vegetable blight, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscess, Gatherings, Whitlow, Piles.—The early use of this Ointment will save much pain, trouble, and danger. After fomenting the affected parts in warm water, and drying with a towel, Holloway's Ointment should be constantly and freely applied. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—A great saving to Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Private Hotel-keepers, and others.

RICE. RICE. RICE. RICE.

Best Patna rice. in 112lb. bags, just landed, 18s per bag
Good domestic sugar, in 56 lb. bags, 3d per lb.
Good light counter sugar, 3½d per lb.
Light weight sperm candles, 8d per lb.
Full ditto sperm candles, 11½d per lb.
Best congou tea in 13 lbs boxes, 1s 10d per lb.
Good ditto, in half-chests, at 1s 8d per lb.
Good ration hyson-skin, in half-chests, at 1s per lb.
Best pickles. pints, 6s per dozen
Assorted sauces. 6s per dozen
Best table vinegar, in quart bottles, 7s 6d per dozen
Mustard, in ½-lb. tins and bottles, 5s per dozen
Good pudding raisins. in 44 lb. boxes, at 4d per lb.
Best Patna currants, 3½d per lb.
Good York hams, 9d per lb.
Best American negrohead tobacco, 4s 6d per lb.
Fine Dutch herrings, in barrels, 19s per barrel
Best colonial soap, 3½d per lb.
English jams. in 1 lb. tins, 10s per dozen
Assorted English biscuits, in 2 lb. and 5 lb. tins, 1s per lb.
Kensett's best oysters, in 1 lb. tins, 12s per dozen
English bloaters in 2 dozen tins, 2s 6d per tin
Havannah cigars, in boxes, each 100, 10s per box

And a variety of other goods at equally low prices, at ISAAC SIMMONS', 320, George-street.

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to on receipt of cash. All goods warranted.

J. B. NORTH, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Wynyard-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY—Martell's brown .. 23s per gallon
Hennessey's pale .. 24s ditto
Finest cognac, 5 years old 25s ditto
1 DOZEN CASES.
Good pale cognac .. .. .. 40s per dozen
Superior ditto .. .. .. 50s ditto
Otard's, and other best brands 55s ditto
RUM—WEST INDIA (Lowndes' Lemon Hart's & Preston's) 28 o p., guaranteed, 15s per gallon, or 35s per dozen
10 o.p., ditto, 13s 6d ditto, 32s ditto
PINE APPLE. very old, 40s per dozen
WHISKY—Scotch, 1 dozen cases 27s 6d to 35s per dozen
Irish, ditto .. .. 27s 6d to 35s ditto
GIN—Key .. .. 45s per case
JDKZ .. .. 46s ditto
ENGLISH ALE and PORTER, in small kegs, for family use.

ALE.	5 gallons.	10 gallons.
Carlisle (Cumberland) pale and light (fine tonic)	22s 6d	40s
Younger's Edinburgh pale India ale	17s 6d	30s

YOUNGER'S Bottled Ale, in first-rate condition, equal to Bass', 4 dozen cases, 9s. per dozen.
Other celebrated brands, at equally low prices.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, the finest in Sydney, in pints and quarts.
CORDIALS of every description, from 10s per dozen.

WINES.

SHERRY—Good Dinner 24s
Superior Dinner Wine 30s
Fine Pale (London bottled) .. 36s
Amontillado (London bottled) .. 42s
IN CASKS OF 2 TO 28 GALLONS.
ORDINARY .. 8s 6d per gallon
MEDIUM .. 10s 6d ditto
FINE OLD .. 12s 6d ditto
VERY CHOICE .. 15s 0d ditto
BEST OLD PALE .. 21s 0d ditto
PORT—FROM THE WOOD 24s, 32s, and 36s
SUPERIOR (London bottled) 36s and 42s
ON DRAUGHT.
ORDINARY FRUITY .. 9s and 10s 6d per gallon
VERY FINE ditto .. .. .. 12s 6d ditto
SUPERIOR ditto and dry .. .. 15s 6d ditto
OLD, FINEST QUALITY, in wood .. 21s 9d ditto

N.B.—Goods packed to order, and forwarded to all parts of the colonies free on board.

Orders per post promptly executed.
Terms, cash.

THE STANDARD OF NATURAL SHERRY—pure as imported, 32s. per dozen.
Findlater's Dublin Stout—the only parcel in the market, 11s. per dozen.
Guinness' genuine XXX Stout, 12s. and 8s.
Bass' triangle brand pale Ale, 11s. 6d. and 8s.
Tennant's celebrated T brand pale Ale, now landing ex Transatlantic, 12s. per dozen.
Squatters' orders for every description of goods carefully selected at the lowest market rates.
PHILLIPS, BROTHERS, family wine merchants, 147, Pitt-street (nearly opposite the Union Bank).

LANDING, ex Siam and Observer, from New York:—
Shovels, L. H. and D. H., various makers
Ward's D. H. spades, boys' axes
Collins', Simmon's, and Sharp's axes
Collins and Co.'s curved and hammer picks
Carpenters' adzes, hunter and claw hatchets
Axe and pick handles, No. 1, tacks
Brooms, clothes pegs, wash boards
Thermometer churns, IR dressing combs
Cut nails, 1½ to 3½ inches
Douglas pumps, Nos. 3 to 6.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY.—Hogsheads, quarters, and cases, always on SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messieurs Bonniot et Cie., of Cognac.

STOCKHOLM TAR, Sheathing Felt, Roofing Felt, navy canvas, white lead, zinc paint, yellow metal, nails, and rods for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WINDOW GLASS.—1000 boxes, assorted sizes, from 10 x 8 up to 60 x 36 inches, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14. Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounces. Also, Nails and Rods, assorted, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED WHEAT.—Prize samples from Adelaide agricultural show, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

OPIUM.—Turkey Opium, in 10 lb. tins, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

BOTTLED ALE and Porter, pints and quarts, various brands, for Sale. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

TUISCO CONGOU, in chests. Nos. 129—131, on SALE. WATKINS and LEIGH.

ADELAIDE BRAN for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, ex Electra. W. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

ADELAIDE WHEAT—superior samples for SALE. W. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—1000 Bags, to arrive per Dragon (daily expected). ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, superfine silk-dressed—1000 bags for SALE. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ADELAIDE HAY, prime sample, for Sale. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-street West.

TO SQUATTERS, STOREKEEPERS, and others. ADELAIDE FLOUR.
The undersigned has for SALE, Adelaide FLOUR of the following first-class brands—Hart's, Duffield's, Magarey's, &c. Also, 1000 bushels prime old MAIZE.
W. NICHOLSON.
Mr. Nicholson can be seen daily at Tattersall's, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine silk-dressed Adelaide. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse, fine, and rock salt, in any quantity. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

KEROSENE OIL, Clear Pine, T. and G. White Pine, 40,000 feet seasoned cedar boards. Wright's Wharf.

BEST COIR FIBRE for SALE, 4d. per lb. delivered. J. BOON, 124. Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a FISHING NET, 100 yards long, 8 feet deep; price £3 10s. Newtown Post Office.

BLASTING POWDER large quantities, and best brands. BISHOP and KERP, 37, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

GALVANIZED IRON, 26 gauge, slightly damaged, cheap, at R. WYNNE'S, New Pitt-street.

KANGAROO Island SEED WHEAT. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

SEED WHEAT for SALE.—A prime sample of Californian Seed Wheat. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

COIR WARPS, 3½ to 8 inches. LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

KAURI and AMERICAN SPARS, all sizes, for SALE. CUTHBERT'S Wharf.

THE MELBOURNE and NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY can supply cargoes of Steam Coal in Sydney with dispatch. Offices, Custom House Buildings. Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, Liverpool SALT, in heavy three-bushel sacks. HENRY BELL, 316, Pitt-street.

LIGHT DRAY, with tilt, only £5; lot second-hand Gig Harness, cheap. GIBSON'S Depot.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, a very fine animal, price £2. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's.

CARRIAGE and Buggy HARNESS, single and double, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S Depot (next Burt's). 263, Castlereagh-street.

HORSE, Tip Dray, and Harness for SALE, on trial. ENEVER, wheelwright, 505, George-st.

SECOND-HAND Tip and Turn DRAY, for SALE. New Drays, and Spring-carts. ENEVER, 505, George-street.

QUIET PONY, with saddle and bridle, only £4 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid COW, just calved, Durham breed. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome POODLE. No. 6, Broughton-street, Woolloomooloo.

FARM TO BE SOLD—a great bargain. Apply 94, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, in Lower Fort-street, two HOUSES.—No. 30, of six rooms and kitchen, &c.; No. 28, of seven rooms, kitchen, stable, coach-house, &c. The premises have a frontage to Fort-street of 92½ feet, with a depth of 84 feet. For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. HAY, on the premises. Title, Torrens' Real Property Act.

TO BE SOLD, a boy's or young lady's PONY, well broken-in, and perfectly docile. Apply Rev. A. BUZACOTT, Melbourne Cottage, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst. Price £7.

FOR SALE, a MARE, excellent in harness or as a hackney, very gentle, and used to carry a lady; price £15. Also a strong phaeton and harness; price £25. Apply at 121, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Supreme Court.

FOR SALE, 1200 Wethers, 2½ years old. 1350 Maiden Ewes.
1700 aged Ewes, with 1200 lambs at foot.
Now running at Emu Creek, New England. Apply to JAMES MARK, Esq., Emu Creek; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—300 Store WETHERS. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Post Office Chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE.—
1400 breeding ewes (mixed ages)
600 maiden ditto
1300 fat wethers.
Apply to GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., Duntroon, Queanbeyan.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—LEICHHARDT and PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND.—The PRINCHESTER and COOROOMBERRY RUNS, with about 16,500 (more or less) SHEEP, and 500 (more or less) CATTLE.

Terms:—One-third cash deposit, residue 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, by approved bills dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to dispose of, by private sale, that first-class pastoral property, the Princhester and Cooroomberry runs, situate on the Fitzroy River, in the Leichhardt and Port Curtis districts, distant about sixty miles from Rockhampton, and about thirty miles from Yaamba, the head of the navigation of the Fitzroy River.

Estimated GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 35,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle.

Most valuable improvements.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, dog-carts, drays, sociables, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

TO SQUATTERS, BREEDERS, Butchers, and others.—AUCTION SALES of CATTLE, SHEEP, and other STOCK.

At the solicitation of numerous persons interested in the SALE and PURCHASE of the above, the undersigned has completed arrangements, and is now prepared to receive consignments of every description of STOCK for disposal, either by auction or privately. His large business connection both in this and the neighbouring colonies, and extensive business experience acquired during the past 14 years, he confidently trusts will enable him at all times to procure the highest market prices for his constituents.

Ample arrangements have been made for receiving stock, prior to the days of sale, into secure paddocks.

Sale Yards—the Victoria Yards, Petersham.
CHARLES MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.
April, 1864.

Draft well-bred Horses, from the noted Stud of A. Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from A. Berry, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of well-bred horses, broken in to saddle and harness, and adapted for stylish hackneys or gig and buggy horses.

Powerful Heavy Draught Colts.
From the Celebrated Stud of Mr. J. Warn, Crookwell.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. John Warn to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of very powerful colts, in excellent condition, just arrived from the above noted stud.

On account of whom it may concern.

BURT and CO. are instructed by T. F. Dye, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, May 25th,
On account of whom it may concern,
One grey mare, saddle and bridle.

Thoroughbred Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. F. Webb, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
MAHOMET, a white thoroughbred stallion, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, broken to saddle. Sire, imported Arab Abdool; dam, Laura, by Rolla; g. dam, by Old Satellite; g. g. dam, by Old Model.

Clearing-out Sale.

Dogcarts
Waggonettes
Express Waggons
Phaetons, &c.

At Mr. Kearey's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the above Factory, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock.
The following superior vehicles, built by Mr. Kearey in his best style, and sold only in order to make room for extensive alterations to the premises:—
2 new waggonettes, American principle
2 express waggons, ditto ditto
2 sociables, ditto ditto
2 no-top concords, ditto ditto
1 four-wheeled dogcart
1 skeleton dogcart
2 pagnell carts
1 dennett gig. &c., &c., &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
250 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from H. Newcome, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the Hon. R. Fitzgerald to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Single to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
110 head of store bullocks.

Hay. Hay. Hay.

On FRIDAY next, 27th May, at 10 o'clock,
In the New Hay Shed, at the Railway Terminus.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
8 trucks unpressed lucerne, from S. Cox, Esq.
10 ditto oaten.
No sale will take place to-day, in consequence of Queen's Birthday.

Ewes, Weaners, Rams.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, as above,
1474 2-year-old ewes
623 ewe and 529 wether weaners
6 half-bred Leicester rams
Also 20 very superior young rams.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Unserviceable Military Stores.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Military Storekeeper to sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on MONDAY next, the 30th of May, at 10 o'clock,
Military accoutrements, hammocks, staves, metal measures, powder horns, and sundry other old stores.
Terms, cash.

In the Estate of Thomas Sinden, of Mudgee, Land Proprietor.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official and elected assignees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of June, at 11 o'clock,
First-class property in the town of Mudgee, known as Hughson's Hotel, and shops adjoining; also other houses and cottages in the same town, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
Plans will be prepared and exhibited at the Auction Rooms in a few days.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

TOWN OF MORUYA.
The MORUYA HOTEL, occupied by Mr. James Mooney, and TWENTY Valuable HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, the choicest sites in the centre of the town of Moruya.
In one or more lots, to suit Purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions forom the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 12 o'clock,
Those extensive, well known, substantial business premises, the MORUYA HOTEL, at the corner of Vulcan and Church streets, Moruya. They contain eleven rooms with stables and other out-offices, and the house is in full and profitable business under the management of Mr. James Mooney.
Also, the following valuable half-acre allotments, the best unoccupied positions in the town of Moruya:—
Section 19, lots 8 and 9.
Section 27, lots 3 to 15.
Section 28, lots 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9.

☞ As this is an imperative sale by order of the mortgagee, the special attention of the inhabitants of this important flourishing district is directed to the sale.

The property will be sold in one lot, or separately, to suit purchasers.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

JAMISON-STREET.
DWELLING-HOUSE, STORE, &c., adjoining the property of J. C. Peters, Esq., a few yards from George-street, at the rear of the Bank of Australasia.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, bounded on the south by Jamison-street 15 feet 9 inches, on the east by land belonging to Mr. Smith 74 feet 6 inches, again on the south by land belonging to Mr. Smith 18 feet 9 inches, again on the east by Jamison-lane 23 feet 6 inches, on the north by land belonging to Mr. Peterson 38 feet 4 inches, and on the west by land belonging to Mr. William Davis 98 feet, to the commencing south-west corner, upon which are erected the following premises—
FRONTING JAMISON-STREET,
a brick-built dwelling-house on stone foundations, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, cellars, with good yard, &c., at the rear; also, back entrance from Jamison-lane, now occupied by Mr. Ford.
FRONTING JAMISON-LANE.
A BRICK-BUILT STORE of THREE FLOORS, at present occupied by Messrs. JAMES LEVICK and CO.

☞ Capitalists and others in search of an eligible investment are particularly invited to inspect this property prior to day of sale.

It is only a few yards from George-street, and adjoins the property of J. C. Peters, Esq.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

That first-class, extensive, highly-improved agricultural and grazing Estate,
BEAUDESERT,
comprising 1921 ACRES, having upwards of two miles frontage to the north and south banks of the Cudgegong River, about 11 miles from the TOWN OF MUDGEE, well known as Bayly's grant, adjoining the grants of Messrs. Rouse, Cox, and others.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable
AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY ESTATE,
BEAUDESERT,
1921 ACRES, on the Cudgegong River, a considerable portion of which is of the richest description for agricultural purposes, securely fenced and divided into paddocks.
The improvements are very substantial. The dwelling-house (formerly the residence of Henry Bayly, Esq., deceased) contains eight rooms, with wide hall, and spacious verandah on three sides; a large kitchen and pantry, with extensive cellar below; a laundry, servants' room, stable, coachhouse, loose box, sheds, men's huts, and every necessary for carrying on a large establishment. There is also a capital brick-built woolshed and barn.
The garden is extensive, and well stocked with the choicest full-bearing fruit trees.

☞ Beaudesert is well known to be one of the choicest estates in the Western districts; and it is only necessary to state that it will be positively sold to attract attention.

Intending purchasers are specially invited to inspect the property prior to the sale, for which purpose every facility will be granted.

Plan of the position at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ON THE GROUND AT PYRMONT.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JUNE,
At half-past 12 o'clock.

BUILDING SITES, Harris, Bowman, and Mill streets, and other thoroughfares, in the most populous positions at Pyrmont, some of which have water frontage to Elizabeth Bay.
LEASE FOR 87 YEARS.
To Mechanics and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from R. H. WAY, Esq., to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The following valuable building sites—
HARRIS, HARVEY, and STYX STREETS—allotments adjoining the properties of Messrs. Stewart, Craig, Toole, Wilson, Scott.
BAY, POINT, WAY-TERRACE and MILL STREETS—allotments adjoining the properties of Messrs. Verdan, Wadsworth, Morehead and Young, Goldsmith and Stewart.
BOWMAN-STREET and ELIZABETH BAY—allotments adjoining the properties of Messrs. Ritchie, Herbert, Puttman, and Barnes.
TWO CAPITAL STONE HOUSES, containing each 4 rooms, fronting Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Verly's property.

☞ The special attention of small capitalists is directed to this opportunity, for securing sites on advantageous terms for a small annual rent.

The lots will be positively sold on the ground at the above date.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE STANMORE HOTEL.
Together with 11½ acres of land, at Petersham, near the station, well known as the property of Mrs. Dunning.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
His mortgage on the equity of redemption of the above extensive and valuable property, full particulars of which may be obtained on application at the rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE.
On account and risk of former purchaser.

TOWN OF EMU.
ENLARGEMENT OF THIS IMPORTANT TOWN, comprising 73 ACRES, on the NEPEAN RIVER.

This valuable property is delightfully situated on the western bank of the Nepean River, about two miles from Penrith, and close to the town of Emu. Adjoining it, on the west and north-west, is the Government reserve, an extensive area adapted for public recreation. Unlike many of the neighbouring lands, this estate is not at any time subject to floods. The eligible position, beautiful aspect, and quality of the land, are acknowledged to be unequalled in that now very important locality, which will be for some years the TERMINUS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TITLE—Grant from the Crown to the late Sir John Jamison.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the extension of the
TOWN OF EMU,
comprising 73 acres, being the celebrated grant to the late Sir John Jamison.
In one lot.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Those substantial well-built Business Premises, No. 151, WILLIAM-STREET,
Occupied by the proprietor as a
GROCERY AND HAY AND CORN STORE.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM BRENNAND, in consequence of his intended departure for Europe, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated on the south side of WILLIAM-STREET, to which it has a FRONTAGE OF 23 FEET 11 INCHES, by a DEPTH OF ABOUT 90 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear 15 feet wide; on it are erected those extensive business premises No. 151, known as BRENNAND'S GROCERY AND HAY AND CORN STORES,
built of brick and stone, with slated roof, containing large shop and hay store, four rooms on the first floor, with covered balcony, and two large attics well lighted; detached kitchen with verandah. The other premises comprise large shed, stores, two-stall stable, and large hay store, opening on to the lane at the rear.

⁂ The whole of the stock, fixtures, and good-will of the business may be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

☞ The attention of capitalists and others is specially directed to the opportunity of investing in a well-built property in one of the LEADING THOROUGHFARES of the city, from which an ample and certain return may always be relied on. It being the intention of the proprietor to dispose of the above property prior to his leaving the colony, intending purchasers are invited to inspect it prior to the date mentioned, as it will be sold on that day to the highest bidder.

Terms at sale.

TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, comprising the SHOP and DWELLING occupied by Messrs. BELL and GARDINER; DWELLING-HOUSE occupied by Dr. CANDIOTTIES, STORE occupied by Messrs. YOUNGER and M'WILLIAM, DWELLING-HOUSE and large SHED at the rear occupied by ——, together with the HALF-ACRE of LAND on which the above premises are erected, being lot 2 of section 47, having a frontage of 132 feet to EAST-STREET, ROCKHAMPTON, with a depth of 165 feet extending to a lane at the rear.

In one or two Lots, to suit Purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described well-known property, occupying without exception the choicest business position in the TOWN of ROCKHAMPTON.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

To Outfitters
To Drapers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of ready-made clothing and drapery, comprising
Men's fancy byzantine shirts
Ditto miller's mole trousers, No. 55 brand
2 to 7 white lambswool socks
Men's Aberdeen half-hose
Ditto diagonal tweed sacs
Ditto tweed and doe trousers
Ditto shepherds' plaid vests and sacs
9-4 and 10-4 gentian and scarlet blankets
Men's blue serge shirts and sacs
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Brown cotton half-hose, curtain net
Ladies' and gents' silk umbrellas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

To Hatters and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Invoices of hats comprising—
Men's black silk Paris hats
Ditto ditto brown, slate, and mouse canadians
Ditto drab, brown, slate landsboroughs
Ditto ditto and black citizens and richmonds
Ditto Brisbanes, Londons, and Sydneys, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 27th May.

To Perfumers and others.
Eau de Cologne
Eau de Lavande.
From the celebrated house of Jean Marie Farina.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 27th instant,
An invoice of Jean Marie Farina's eau de cologne and eau de lavande, comprising
Eau de cologne, in short bottles, double black labels
Ditto, in gold labels
Ditto, in wicker bottles, black labels, 6 ozs.
Ditto, in half-pint wicker bottles, gold labels
Eau de lavande, premier quality, with two fountains on label
Ditto, second quality, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Jacob Inder, Builder.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate, to sell, on the premises of Mr. Inder, Castlereagh-street South, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
Stock-in-trade, tools, benches, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Auction Rooms, corner of King and Castleagh streets.

By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates.
In the Intestate Estate of
Henry Kirk
C. W. Sparrow
W. Gilles
Captain King
Alexander Mitchell, and another.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY next, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, at 11 o'clock,
Ships' chronometers, wearing apparel, books, &c.
Terms, cash.

Superior Cook's Fat.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
7 casks refined cook's fat.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Sale of Household Furniture.
At the Labour Bazaar.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Great Sale of Furniture is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of household furniture, comprising
Drawing and dining-room furniture
Bedding, carpets
Glass, crockery, and plated ware
Kitchen utensils, &c.
N.B.—Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Sale of Household Furniture at the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road, is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock.
BRADLEY and NEWTON, auctioneers.
289, George-street.

On WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Pianoforte, Engravings, Ornaments
Drawing-room Furniture
Rosewood Chiffoniere
Bookcase and Books
Carpets, Pier Glasses, Wardrobe
Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
Chests Drawers, Washstands
Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries
Pigs, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Thomas Hayes to sell by auction, at her residence, Botany Road, on WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her superior household furniture and effects, prior to her departure for England.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1864.

Edinburgh Ale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock,
32 hogsheads Edinburgh ale.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1864.

39 Hogsheads Bass' No. 3 Ale,
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely.
39 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 ale.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1864.

Grocery Sale.

All New and Choice Goods, just landed ex Transatlantic, comprising—
100 cases Pint Pickles
100 ditto Quart Vinegar
75 ditto 1-lb. tins Jams
25 ditto Albert's ¼ tins Sardines
25 ditto ditto ½ ditto
5 ditto ½-Pint Castor Oil
20 ditto Colman's 1-lb. Mustards
20 ditto ditto ½-lb. ditto
10 ditto Red Herrings
Also,
20 barrels Currants
10 ditto Raisins
200 boxes Muscatel ditto, &c., &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., as above.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber
Ditto Palings.
On Market Wharf.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 26th May.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others, Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Highlander,
1659 pieces hardwood timber, 6 x 2½, 5 x 2½, 4 x 2½, 3 x 2½, 12 to 18 feet
10,000 broad box palings, 5 feet.

N B.—These palings are a very superior lot, and well worthy the attention of the trade and other buyers.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

Important preliminary announcement to Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
Ex Transatlantic.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
Invoices of new goods, now landing ex Transatlantic, and for unreserved sale; also,
The cargo of tea ex Berengaria
Patna rice, China preserves, and sundries, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.
The Cargo of the Berengaria.
Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Merchants, Buyers for Export, and others.
Chests
Half Chests
Three-quarter ditto
Finest Breakfast Souchong.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 11,
Ex Berengaria,
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12—150 chests finest congou tea
5, 6, 9, 10, 13—220 ditto ditto ditto
4— 40 ditto ditto ditto
7, 8, 11—120 ditto ditto ditto
14, 27—650 ditto ditto ditto
28, 43—600 ditto ditto ditto
56, 68—400 three-quarter chests ditto ditto
50 half-chests finest family breakfast souchong
200 boxes ditto ditto ditto.
Also,
4 cases curry powder
10 ditto selected chutney
5 ditto guava jelly.
Terms at sale.

Hart's Adelaide Flour.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

To Millers, Bakers, Speculators, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street.
First lot to be offered,
160 tons Hart's superfine flour
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Currants.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
30 barrels new currants.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco Pipes.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases tobacco pipes, "Almas"
1 ditto ditto, Garibaldi's, meerschaum washed.
Terms at sale.

News Paper.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
20 reams double double demy printing paper, 38 x 48, slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Tobacco.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
10 kegs colonial tobacco
2 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Churns.

To Dairymen and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
5 large churns, Drummond's patent.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Mauritius Sugars,
Ex Sabrina, damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sabrina, damaged by sea water,
191 bags sugar, as follows:—

	Slightly.	Much.
No. 8	45 bags	2 bags
12	26 ditto	3 ditto
14	7 ditto	1 ditto
16	3 ditto	
7	4 ditto	
6	12 ditto	
36	9 ditto	
25	5 ditto	
23	4 ditto	
4	3 ditto	
18	3 ditto	
17	13 ditto	
0	12 ditto	
22	5 ditto	
10	2 ditto	
3	2 ditto	
5	2 ditto	
21	1 ditto	
15	6 ditto	
11	20 ditto	

Terms, cash.

Gouda Cheese.

Without reserve.
To Close the Shipment.
Ex Louis Meyer.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
300 Gouda cheese.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Chaa-sze, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

Hops and Raisins.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Chaa-sze, damaged by sea water,
DC & Co.,
2 cases Eleme raisins, much damaged
8 bales hops, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Sardines.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases sardines, halves and quarters.
Terms at sale.

Preserved Fish, Vegetables, &c.
Ling Fish, Herrings.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
11 cases fresh fish, in tins, turbot, salmon, haddocks, ling
4 cases vegetables, carrots, beetroot, green peas
2 cases soup, oxtail and hare
3 cases roast fowl
20 cases ling fish
20 half-barrels whiteherrings, very superior.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of
Congou Teas.

200 Chests
600 Half-chests
1200 Boxes.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

To Tea Dealers, Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
200 chests fine new congou teas, medium to fine quality
600 half-chests ditto ditto, ditto ditto
1200 boxes ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale by Auction.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May.

TEAS. SUGARS.
Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Colonial Tobacco, &c., &c.
To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, groceries, fish, fruits, colonial tobacco, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Large and Important Sale by Auction.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

Two Hundred and Thirty-three Packages New and Seasonable Goods,
Just arrived
From well-known Manufactures.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,
New shipments of boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

Most Important.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Grocers, Confectioners, Speculators, Oilmen, Ironmongers, Tobacco Manufacturers, Druggists, and others.

New Patna Rice.
350 Tons best No. 1 Patna Table Rice, a splendid sample.
Cossipore Sugar.
55 Tons, Nos. 1 and 2, including 1000 small bags, each 56 lbs., suitable for country and family trade.
Castor Oil, in cases and in hogsheads.
Lines, best quality, picked medium size.
Gunny Bags, 20 bales
Tobacco Leaf, 80 bales.
Shellac, Coriander Seed, Patna Opium, Saltpetre.

☞ The Entire Cargo of the George and Juliet, from Calcutta.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY, 27th May.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 27th May,
The entire cargo of the George and Juliet, from Calcutta, as follows:
Rice.
B.A—273 tons; B in diamond—77 tons,
Best No. 1 Patna table rice, similar to the much admired sample per Corea last season.
Sugar,
1000 bags No. 1 Cossipore (small handy bags, each 56 lbs.)
B—399 bags ditto ditto, each 1 cwt.
B over A—100 bags ditto ditto, ditto
B over A—100 bags No. 2 Cossipore, each 1 cwt.
Castor Oil,
150 cases castor oil
25 hogsheads ditto ditto.
Lines,
250 bundles lines, picked medium size, of the first quality.
Gunny Bags,
20 bales superior double gunnies
Tobacco Leaf,
80 bales tobacco leaf.
Coriander Seed,
30 casks Coriander seed.
Shellac,
9 chests shellac.
Opium,
1 chest Patna opium.
Saltpetre,
20 bags saltpetre.

Samples of the cargo will be landed as soon as practicable, and may be viewed prior to the day of sale, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, who can confidently commend this cargo to the notice of all classes of buyers as one of the best shipments that ever left Calcutta. To the rice especial attention is invited, the sample being of the very finest description, equal, if not superior, to the cargo per Corea, imported by Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co. last season, which was universally admired. The whole of the cargo has been selected with great care and judgment for this market. It is noticeable that a portion of the Cossipore sugar is in small bags of 56 lbs. each, which will be found extremely suitable for family trade, or for the country. The lines have been carefully packed, and are medium size, and of only the best quality. The other articles will maintain the character of the cargo, and bear favourable comparison with any previous importations.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Important unreserved sale of Drapery, Woollens, Slops, &c.

WEDNESDAY, May 25th.

To Drapery, Outfitters, Tailors, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
About 55 packages new and seasonable goods, just landed.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Winter Drapery.
Winceys, Wool Shawls, Clothing, from the well-known house of Gardiner and Co.
Just landed ex Transatlantic.

THURSDAY, 26,
FRIDAY, 27th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A large consignment seasonable winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c., just landed as above.
Terms, liberal.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction bearing date the eighteenth day of September 1863 and made in a cause wherein WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR is plaintiff and GEORGE SAMUEL CLAPHAM is defendant with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Court at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. R. and W. OAKES in Bathurst on TUESDAY the 31st day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon two five acre ALLOTMENTS in the Village of Peel County of Roxburgh and the Mansion and outbuildings thereon Particulars may be had gratis at the Office of the Master in Equity Supreme Court House King-street Sydney from the said auctioneers from Messrs. M'Intosh Pinnock and Price and Mr. George Pownall solicitors Bathurst Messrs. Teale and Garrett and Mr. Thomas Iceton solicitors Sydney.
Dated the 26th day of April 1864.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL
Master in Equity.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

WALKER V. BUCHANAN.

The trial of this case was resumed, and again lasted all day without being concluded. It will be continued on Wednesday, and will probably terminate on the following day or on Friday.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise

THE LATE TRIAL.

Upon the opening of the Court, some conversation took place between his Honor, inspector Rolleston, and Mr. Isaacs, respecting the truth or otherwise of the report that, during the absence of his Honor from the Court on Saturday evening, several persons were in conversation with the prisoner Francis Gardiner.

Mr. Isaacs said he was in conversation with the prisoner certainly a short time in reference to a portion of the case; and the attorneys for the prisoner of course communicated with him. He also saw another legal gentleman, who, he understood, was indirectly interested in the case, also speaking to him; but, with one other exception, he believed these were all who conversed with the prisoner in his Honor's absence.

His Honor said he could not, of course, know what took place in his absence; but if a number of persons communicated with the prisoner, as had been represented, it was exceedingly irregular. It was the duty of the police always to keep the passage round the dock clear. As soon as it was represented to him that there was a crowd round the dock he took means to remedy the evil by ordering the prisoner to be removed.

Mr. E. J. Scrivener, one of the jurors in the case of the Queen v. Gardiner, complained to his Honor that as he and other jurors were leaving the Court, after delivering their verdict, on Saturday night, they were insulted by a person named Reed, who said he never saw such a jury. He said further, that they were a disgrace to the colony, and that they ought to be hung themselves. By the instruction of his Honor Mr. Scrivener went into the witness box and repeated his statement on oath.

Mr. Starkey, another juror, also corroborated Mr. Scrivener in regard to the insult offered them. He heard Mr. Reed say that the verdict was the most disgraceful he had ever heard, and that it was a disgrace to the country.

His Honor directed a summons to be made out, requiring Mr. Reed to show cause why he should not attend the Court and be committed for contempt.

At a later period of the day Mr. Scrivener stated that Mr. Reed had not made his appearance.

His Honor, who had delayed the sitting of the Court till nearly three o'clock, expressed his regret that he could not continue sitting any longer.

FRAUD BY A TRUSTEE.

Frederick William Perry, on bail, surrendered to take his trial on an indictment which charged him with having, on the 17th March, 1855, unlawfully, wilfully, and fraudulently converted to his own use the sum of £12 16s. 2½d., which he, as official assignee, had received in the insolvent estate of one Malcolm Macdonald.

Mr. Isaacs having applied for four days to plead, the application was granted, and it was announced that the trial would be postponed until the next general gaol delivery fixed for the 4th July.

The same person surrendered on another indictment, charging him with having on the 27th of August, 1860, embezzled the sum of £777 19s. 11d., which moneys belonged to the insolvent estate of Dreutler and Co., of which estate he, Perry, was official assignee.

The same application was made in this case, with the same result.

The Attorney-General said there was another case in which the prisoner had pleaded, but he did not intend to go on with it this sitting.

Mr. Isaacs said it would be more satisfactory to have this case disposed of.

The Attorney-General said that so far as bail was concerned, it would not be insisted on in this case.

Mr. Isaacs applied for bail, which was granted. In the first case, the amount of bail accepted by the magistrates was allowed to stand. In the second case, two sureties of £200 each were required, and himself in the same amount.

FORGING AND UTTERING.

Robert Haswell, having surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with forging and uttering,

The Attorney-General said he did not intend to take this case this sitting.

Mr. Isaacs applied for bail for the prisoner.

His Honor granted the application; two sureties in £250 each, and himself in the same amount.

SENTENCE.

Arthur Alfred Falkenberg was brought up for sentence, having pleaded guilty, on Wednesday last, to a charge of forging and uttering.

Mr. Isaacs addressed the Court in mitigation of the sentence, urging that the fact that the prisoner had pleaded guilty might be regarded as evidence of contrition; and further that the prisoner, after committing the offence, had gone to another colony, and when arrested was earning an honest livelihood.

The prisoner, on being asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said he had been arrested in Queensland through being taken for another man named Jones, and had been in prison, in consequence, since January last.

His Honor, in passing sentence, said he was convinced that this was not the first crime of the kind that he had been guilty of. Although he might not have been guilty of any of the other forgeries that had taken place more recently, yet he was in communication with another person who had been charged with forgery, and there was evidence of a conspiracy on their part to defraud. This crime, therefore, was not committed in a moment of difficulty, nor to meet any particular engagement, but was part of a deliberate scheme. How any person could urge the flight of a criminal from this colony to another, when he found this too hot for him, as a circumstance which ought to weigh in favour of the prisoner, he was at a loss to know. It was simply absurd. So far from evincing, by that fact, any desire to live honestly, it seemed to him that he was only preparing to rob any one else whenever an opportunity might occur. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be kept to hard labour on the roads, or other public works of the colony, for the space of four years.

The prisoner was then removed.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Michael Walsh was indicted for wounding Joseph Davis on the 7th January, 1864, in the Sydney gaol, with intent to murder him. A second count charged the wounding with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, but after he had been more particularly informed of the nature of the charge pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General appeared for the prosecution, and on the assignment of the Court Mr. Salomons defended the prisoner.

The Attorney-General opened the case by briefly detailing the circumstances under which the assault was committed, and drew the attention of the jury to the fact that the prisoner had since been confined in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, and that there were some doubts as to his sanity.

Hugh M'Master, one of the warders in the Darlinghurst gaol, deposed that, on the day in question, prisoner and Davis were confinees in the Darlinghurst gaol; witness was on guard, and on opening the gate of the yard of No. 1 Ward he heard a noise, and going forward found Davis lying between the form and table, bleeding from a wound in the head; on asking who had done it, prisoner said he had, and that he would put a set upon some of those flash fellows; prisoner was then taken into custody, and Davis was removed to the hospital; another prisoner named Watson, then produced a spade with which the wound had been inflicted.

Joseph Davis deposed that he was confined in Darlinghurst gaol on the 7th of January last; did not know the prisoner; was injured in the head on the 7th January; did not remember to have ever before seen the prisoner, and had never had any quarrel with him.

William Watson deposed that he is a prisoner in Darlinghurst gaol; was there on the 7th January last, and so were prisoner and Davis; saw prisoner go behind Davis and strike him over the head with a shovel; was pretty close to prisoner, but only saw one blow; Davis fell to the ground, and was on the ground when prisoner struck the blow; prisoner must have struck more than one blow because Davis had been knocked down before witness saw the blow given; a warder came in and took the prisoner and Davis out of the ward.

By Mr. Salomons: Had known prisoner about three months, and Davis four or five months; there were other prisoners there at the time, six or seven, but did not know their names; was five or six yards from prisoner when the blow was struck; he was behind Davis, and between Davis and witness; had been a good deal with prisoner, who always appeared sensible from what he had seen of him; Davis was bleeding before I saw the blow struck by prisoner.

John Holland, a prisoner in Darlinghurst gaol, deposed that he was a prisoner in Darlinghurst gaol on the 7th January; prisoner and Davis were there; witness was sitting down reading, when he heard two dull sounds, and then an exclamation that caused him to look up; he then saw Davis on the ground, and prisoner struck him over the back of the head with such violence that witness thought his skull must be fractured with the blow; a warder came in and asked who had done it, when prisoner said he had, and that that would stop his domineering, or something of that kind.

John Watson, also a prisoner in Darlinghurst gaol, did not see the first blow struck, but saw prisoner strike two blows afterwards.

Cross-examined: Did not believe prisoner to be sane; he was always going on in a way that a sensible man would not; sometimes he would talk sensibly, and at other times witness did not know what to make of him; had heard witness say that he would like to be hanged.

By the Judge: On that day saw prisoner on the top of an old cook-house they were pulling down, throwing his arms about and shouting; he was talking to himself, there being nobody with him.

George West, visiting surgeon of the gaol, deposed to the nature of the wounds inflicted; one wound had penetrated the skull and some of the brain protruded; the other had divided the skull; Davis recovered very quickly, being quite well on the 14th; he considered the case remarkable on that account; went to visit prisoner immediately afterwards, because, knowing the kind of man he was, witness desired to question him; prisoner is a sullen, morose man, of an exceedingly violent and determined disposition; when witness spoke to him he said that there were a lot of flash fellows, and that he would put a stop to their tricks; witness had known prisoner on Cockatoo, where he bore the character of being a very morose, determined, and dangerous man; prisoner seemed perfectly sane, and showed no symptom of insanity until the 24th January; witness was suspended about that time, and Dr. Bedford took up the case; on the 11th March witness undertook the case, and thought, from observations made, that the idiocy was assumed; at the same time, to prevent difficulty, sent prisoner to the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, to which he was sent on the 14th March; he came back for the sittings of the Court; had known prisoner many years; regarded him as dangerous from his violent and morose character, and not from his lunacy.

Re-examined: Thought prisoner was acting, but considered it better to send him to Parramatta, where he could have the attendance of persons better able than witness to judge of the case; the prisoner had undoubtedly a bad head, the animal properties being extremely developed, and the intellectual being as low as well could be; this was not always a mark of insanity; a man's mind might be of a highly intellectual character, and yet, by being overwrought, be reduced to insanity; did not know that prisoner had been confined in Tarban Creek, but had an impression that he had heard that prisoner had been confined there; did not believe that prisoner was lunatic, but, on consultation with a second medical man, thought it better to send prisoner to the Parramatta Asylum; consulted with Dr. Alleyne, who was of the same opinion as witness.

By the Judge: Witness signed the usual certificate; the words of the certificate are, "We find him of unsound mind;" at the same time he did not think prisoner to be of unsound mind.

By Mr. Salomons: Dr. Bedford attended the prisoners in the gaol during the time witness was suspended; believed he attended prisoner.

This concluded the case for the Crown.

Mr. Salomons addressed the jury for the prisoner, urging that prisoner was insane, as it was hardly likely that he would have wounded a man who did not know him, and could not have had a quarrel with him, if he were sane. The learned counsel's address was principally pointed to the evidence bearing upon the insanity of the prisoner.

The Attorney-General, in reply, quoted two cases, showing the operation of the law as it related to the question of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner.

His Honor, in summing up, said that this case had become vested with more importance than had been imagined when it was opened, because a matter had come out in the course of the evidence that vested it with considerable importance. Medical men were entrusted with certain powers under the law, to the truth and honesty of which the Judges were nearly daily called upon to certify. It was scarcely possible that a Judge could refuse to sign a certificate that had been given by two medical men asserting an individual to be of unsound mind. Virtually, although the Judge signed the certificate, it was the two medical men who consigned the individual to a lunatic asylum, for it was not to be expected that the Judge would doubt the certificate, or that he would have time to take evidence or make close inquiry into every case of this kind that was brought before him for his signature. Therefore it was that the Judge—and he spoke for himself, that it was his invariable rule—signed these certificates without inquiry, never for a moment believing that a medical man would sign what he did not believe. In this case it was possible that the certificate was given for the sake of conformity, to get the prisoner out of mischief, and for his greater safety. Still, if Dr. West did not believe him to be insane, it was a great error on his part to sign such a document, and his Honor hoped that such a thing would not be repeated. His Honor then went through and commented on the evidence; and drew the attention of the jury to the fact that they had not to try whether the prisoner was insane now, but whether he was responsible for his actions on the 7th January last.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty upon the second count.

The Governor of the gaol stated that prisoner had only been in gaol since December last; he had been tried for assault and robbery, and had been sentenced to five years on the roads.

His Honor sentenced the prisoner to ten years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony, the first two years in irons.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

SYDNEY DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Dowling, chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

James Brandon stood charged with having, on the 3rd April last, at Sydney, feloniously broken and entered a shop, and stolen therefrom a coat, two capes, and other articles, the property of Mr. Francis, of William-street. The jury retired for ten minutes, and acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

Samuel Holdsworth, John Sparkes, Bridget Herring, William Herring and Jessie Clark (who pleaded guilty), were charged with having, at Sydney, on the 18th April last, stolen from the shop of Mr. David Clarkson, five coats, his property; a second count charged the prisoners with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. The prisoners—evidently a gang of shoplifters—were all found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

George Lovett pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing ten pieces sponge, twenty bottles, and several other articles, the property of G. R. Elliott and Co. Remanded for sentence.

Thomas Madden was indicted for that he did on the 17th February last, at Wollongong, feloniously steal a mare, the property of one Michael Flanagan. Verdict, not guilty. The prisoner, who is at present undergoing a sentence, was defended by Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Waring

Elizabeth Dalton, charged with stealing a mantle from the shop of George Chisholm, was found guilty. Remanded for sentence.

In consequence of Tuesday being her Majesty's birthday, the Court was adjourned till 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

The examination meetings in the estates of James Cain, Samuel Richardson, and Robert Gill were postponed.

In the matter of Thomas George Sawkins, application for a certificate, opposed by the Bank of New South Wales, his Honor delivered the following judgment:—

"I have read the evidence that has been taken, and the affidavits that have been filed in this matter. The facts appear to be these: A cargo of timber, bought by a Mr. Wise, of Hobarton, on account of Mr. Sawkins, was forwarded to him in Sydney; he sold it here, and received the proceeds; then, when the money was in his pocket, or ought to have been, he accepted a bill that had been drawn upon him by Mr. Wise, in favour of the Bank of New South Wales, for the original or Hobarton price, but, instead of meeting that acceptance when at maturity, with the proceeds of the sale in Sydney, or some sum representing it, he dishonoured the acceptance and applied those proceeds to other purposes of his own—in discharging, he says, a balance due for freight, generally, to the ship that brought the timber to Sydney (which may have been a very proper payment as between him and the ship, but quite unjustifiable as between him and the Bank of New South Wales, the holder of his acceptance for the original price of the timber still remaining due); and that he gave that acceptance because Mr. Wise had bought the timber on his account is distinctly proved, not only by admissions made by Mr. Sawkins in a portion of his evidence of the 2nd December, 1863, but also by the letters of the 20th and 22nd December, 1862, that have been put in issue in the matter.

"But in another portion of the same evidence, as well as in a certain affidavit made by him in March, 1863, for the purposes of his defence to the action to be afterwards mentioned, Mr. Sawkins swore that the timber was merely consigned to him for sale as an agent, and that he received no consideration for the acceptance; and when sued by the Bank on foot of the acceptance, he put in a plea or defence to the same effect, which had the effect of delaying the Bank in the prosecution of the action for several months, and of occasioning additional costs; and the plea was eventually set aside by order of a Judge as being untrue.

"I may add, although the objections filed by the Bank do not allude to the circumstances, that the present is the third time Mr. Sawkins has been insolvent—that he admitted in his evidence of 2nd December, 1863, that he has not been solvent since 1859, and the schedule lodged by him upon this occasion shows that his liabilities amount to £5747 5s. 6d., and his assets, including household furniture, to £112 19s. 9d. only.

"With these various facts before me it is impossible I can be of any opinion but that Mr. Sawkins contracted his debt to the Bank of New South Wales either without intending to pay the same, or without having at the time any reasonable or probable expectation of being able to do so; and that he put that bank to vexatious costs and delay by filing an unjustifiable defence to its action against him. His conduct has also been censurable in other respects, as shown by the facts stated.

"I must, therefore, decline to grant him a certificate of conformity."

In the estate of Francis Callaghan, an adjourned certificate meeting. No one appeared. Case struck out.

SURRENDERS.

Joseph Hook, of Picton, late of Sydney, lodging-house-keeper. Liabilities, £118 1s. 5d. Assets, £13. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Thomas Leadsam, of Sydney, late of Bathurst Road, labourer. Liabilities, £12 5s. 10d. Assets, £1 5s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, May 25.—Julius Hogarth, John Gwynneth, second. Alexander Watt, George H. Barton, single. Walter Powell, first.

Thursday, 26.—Henry Prince, adjourned single. George Moss, junior, and Co., adjourned third, and examination. James Cain, Robert Gill, adjourned examinations. Alexander Watt, special, for examination of a witness. *At Yass*: Robert Cameron, John Ryan, third.

Friday, 27.—John Evans, George L. Munn, Isaac and Parr, third. James Welsh, James Dwyer, single. Charles W. Lane, first.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Murphy, Oatley, and Pearce.

Of twenty-nine prisoners brought before the Court, nineteen were discharged.

George Johnston Donald was summarily convicted of having stolen two shirts, the property of Michael Salmon, found in his (the prisoner's) possession at a pawn-office, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Mary Skelton was found guilty of stealing a bank note of the value of 20s., the property of Charles Wolfe, in a brothel, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Adair was charged with having assaulted Thomas Wooller. It appears that between six and seven on Friday evening, Wooller and another, each carrying a saddle and bridle, entered the tram car at the railway station, and were desired by the defendant, the conductor or person in charge, to put their saddles on the roof, as they were in the way, impeding ingress and egress; Wooller refused; defendant told him that he must either comply with the regulation or leave the car; Wooller persisting in his refusal, the defendant caused the carriage to stop, and pushed him from the step, on reaching the ground he fell. For the prosecution it was alleged that although the car was stopped by defendant in consequence of Wooller's refusal to put up his saddle, when Wooller again refused either to comply with the regulation or to leave the conveyance that defendant did not push him from the step until the carriage was again in motion. For the defence it was sworn that as the tram car was stopped for the purpose of Wooller's removal it was not put in motion before the purpose was accomplished. On Saturday complainant attended the Police Office and a *warrant* was granted him, in pursuance of which defendant was this morning brought before the Bench. Their Worships held that Wooller had no right either to encumber the entrance with his saddle or to take it inside the carriage, but that defendant had used more force in his expulsion than was necessary for that purpose. They therefore adjudged him guilty of an assault upon complainant and sentenced him to pay a penalty of 10s. or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Mr. Cory conducted the case for the complainant.

Two vagrant women were sent to gaol for one month.

The remainder were fined, some 10s. and others 20s., for riotous conduct.

On the summons paper were eight cases—one of which was postponed, another was dismissed, and a third was struck out for want of jurisdiction in the form in which the complaint was made. Three Chinese were found guilty of having stolen dead wood of the value of 1s from land the property of Rowland Hassall, and were sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s. each with 4d. each for damages. Two persons were fined 2s. 6d. each, and other two 5s. each, for violations of the Police Act.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY

BEFORE Mr. E. J. C. North, Mr. J. B. Smithers, and Mr. J. Shoobert.

Margaret Dee, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Gloucester-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; and Bernard M'Manus, for drunkenness and riotous conduct in Miller-street, St. Leonard's, was fined 20s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

The undermentioned persons appeared to answer complaints preferred by senior sergeant Steel:—James Ryan, for the use of obscene language within the hearing of persons passing in Cambridge-street, was fined 1s., with costs; George Briscoe, for allowing his horses to stray in Gas-lane, fined 2s. 6d., with costs; James Gibson, for allowing goats to stray in Curtis Road, Balmain, fined 2s. 6d., with costs; and Thomas Brown, landlord of the Old Folks at Home, George-street, for selling at an illegal hour on Sunday, fined 5s., with costs.

James Ryan, the defendant above-mentioned, was also fined 10s., with costs, for using insulting language towards Thomas Murray.

In the wages case, George F. Mason v. James L. Shoobert (plaintiff the mate, and defendant master, of the vessel Wonlora), Mason sought to recover the sum of £7 6s. A set-off was claimed on account of injury done to a boat and loss of oars through the alleged neglect of plaintiff. Mr. Greer appeared for plaintiff. The Bench ordered the payment of the amount claimed, with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Special Jury of twelve: Holdsworth and others v. the Queen.

BANCO COURT.—Walker v. Buchanan, part heard; Raphael v. Lucas; Lawson v. Wholohan; Buchanan v. Aldritt.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—The council held their usual fortnightly meeting, at their chambers, on the 16th instant. Present, the chairman (Mr. J. Kingsbury), and councillors Knight, Holland, Bedford, Dunlop, Munro, Conley, Curtis and Hill. Minutes of proceedings of previous meetings: viz. The usual fortnightly held on the 2nd, and the quarterly held at noon on the 3rd instant, read and confirmed. Correspondence: A letter from Mr. Scanlan, complaining of the goat nuisance, read and received. A letter from Mr. Mann offering alignment posts. Clerk to reply and state that the council do not require any for the present. A letter from Mr. Knipe complaining about the goat nuisance. Reports: 1. From committee of works, received May 2nd, adopted. 2. Report from committee of works recommending that Prospect-street be metalled, and stating that that would, in a measure, rectify the matter complained of by Mr. Raper, in his letter, dated April 12th. Referring to the complaint of Mr. M'Kan's letter, viz., the soppy state of Richard-street, your committee have given instructions to have the matter rectified, and the committee stated that Stanmore Road had been examined by the surveyor, and his report was that in order the road be properly formed it would require a retaining wall of at least four feet six inches in height for a considerable length, on the Marrickville side, but that the portion lying within the Newtown municipal boundary could be formed at a comparatively small cost, in comparison with the other portion, your committee, therefore, recommend that this council form their portion only. Your committee recommend the reduction of the wages by 1s. per day; report received. 3. Report, from finance committee, recommending the confirmation of payments to the amount of £191 8s. 7d.; received. 4. Report from surveyor, with estimates of cost of forming Stanmore and the Camperdown roads; received. Miscellaneous business. Councillor Curtis thought if they could not ascertain the owner of the property on which the well was left so dangerously open, that this council ought to take some steps to have it filled up; clerk to endeavour to find the owner. Councillor Hill called the attention of the council to encroachments in James-street; clerk to call on the parties, and, if found necessary, take the necessary steps required. Councillor Hill wished that the chairman would give the necessary instruction to call for tenders for kerbing and guttering the west side of the Newtown Road from the Enmore Road to Holt-street, passed some time since. Councillor Holland had been requested to call attention to the disgraceful state the approaches were in to St. Stephen's Church. Committee of works to take action in the matter. Councillor Dunlop called attention to the delay there existed in the proceedings being published in the *Empire.* Councillor Conley wished to know if there had been any apology received from the Inspector of Nuisances. The chairman stated that he was not aware there was any necessity for the apology coming through him. Councillors Conley and Curtis both stated that they had not received any, but as the inspector was at the meeting, perhaps he would have no objection to do so, and settle the matter at once. The inspector stated he regretted that through inadvertence he had used the councillors' names. Motions of which notice has been given: Moved by councillor Bedford, seconded by councillor Dunlop, and carried, "That this council white-metal that portion of Lansdowne-street from the *Missenden Road* to O'Connell-street, and that Susan-street be also metalled." Moved by councillor Holland, seconded by councillor Hill, and carried, "That the Stanmore Road in the Newtown municipality, from its junction with Enmore Road to Liberty-street, be formed at a cost not to exceed £15." Moved by councillor Holland, seconded by councillor Hill, and unanimously carried, "That the Enmore Road be formed and metalled, from its junction with the Stanmore Road, at a cost not to exceed £30, and that the Marrickville council be communicated with to know if they will vote a similar amount for their moiety of the road." Moved by councillor Holland, seconded by councillor Conley, and unanimously carried, "That a committee of the whole council be appointed to take into consideration the necessity of supplying the municipality with water." Notices of motion handed in from councillors Curtis (2) and Holland. Orders of the day:—The consideration of the Inspector of nuisances' application for an increase of salary. Moved by councillor Curtis, seconded by councillor Knight, "That the prayer of the inspector of nuisances' letter be not acceded to." Amendment, moved by councillor Dunlop, seconded by councillor Hill, "That the inspector of nuisances' salary be augmented £17." Moved by councillor Holland, seconded by councillor Munro, and carried, "That the business for the evening terminate, and be resumed at the next meeting."

WAVERLEY.—The usual fortnightly meeting of this Municipal Council was held in the Council Chambers, Waverley-street, on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant. Present: the chairman (Mr. W. Barker), and councillors E. Vickery, S. Dickson, D. Fletcher, L. Baglen, and T. Taylor. The minutes of a special meeting and also the last council meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence read—First, from Mr. Francis O'Brien, withdrawing his offer to lease a roadway to this council from Waverley-street to the sea beach at Bondi Bay, in consequence of the council not acceding to the terms of the proposed lease; second, from Mr. F. O'Brien, requesting the council to make Mornington-street, leading from Dr. H. G. Alleyne's land and the south-east boundary of Captain Cole's five acres, towards O'Brien-street. On the motion of councillor Fletcher, resolved, "That the application contained in Mr. O'Brien's second letter be now received, and that the chairman be requested on behalf of this council to reply to the letters just read." Third, from Mr. Charles Duffy calling the council's attention to the advisability of cutting deeper the roadway in Birrell-street, near its junction with Bennett-street, and the facility for now doing so, previous to the contractor ballasting the road. Moved by councillor Vickery, and resolved, "That a sum not exceeding £15 be voted by this council for the purpose of carrying out the above object, the said work to be carried out under the superintendence of the acting surveyor." Postponed business—The consideration of an application from Messrs. Maddox and Webb, the first complaining of a nuisance arising from W. B. Allen's soap factory and piggery; the second calling attention to some trifling repairs needed in Salisbury-street. On the motion of councillor Dickson, resolved, "That the clerk be instructed to reply that the subject should be attended to. Reports—The chairman brought up a report from the finance committee, recommending the following payments, viz., day labour account, ballasting and blinding Ardern-street, £21 15s. 8d.; for day labour, formation and gravelling Albion-street, leading to Clergy Daughters' School, £17 6s 6d; repairs to culverts and bridge, £10 16s. 5d.; repairs to Waverley and Vickery streets, £6 17s. 6d.; Mr. Patrick Foley on account of his contract for cutting down and ballasting Birrell and Bennett street, £20; for sundries, £13 5s.: total payments, £89 18s. 6d. On the motion of councillor Dickson, the foregoing report was adopted. A progress report, from the improvement committee, giving details and cost of work performed, was brought up by the chairman and received. A report, from the same committee, estimating cost of further necessary repairs to the roads and streets already made, was also brought up, and, on the motion of councillor Dickson, the same was adopted. Special business: Instructions were given to the council clerk to give notice to ratepayers by advertisement in the *Herald,* "That the council will be compelled to issue distress warrants, together with costs, for the recovery of all rates that may be in arrear the 31st May next." A motion on the business-paper, by councillor Kemp, lapsed. In pursuance of notice, councillor Taylor moved, "That tenders be invited for quarrying 600 yards of rubble stone at the end of Victoria-street; that councillors Dickson, Baglen, and the mover be authorised by the council to treat with the proprietor of a piece of land in that locality for granting permission to the council for quarrying the same." Motion put by the chairman and carried unanimously. Councillors Dickson and Fletcher each handed in a notice of motion to be considered at the next meeting. Councillor Baglen obtained leave for a call of the council for next meeting for the purpose of rescinding that portion of a resolution passed on the 5th April last, which provides for making Bourke and Blenheim streets, after the completion of Waverley-street to Bondi beach. This terminated the business, and the council then rose.

The telegraphic communication between Europe and America is about to be carried from New York through British Columbia, to connect the line with that across Behring Straits, intended to join the Russian lines, for the construction of which Mr. Collins, an American citizen, has received a ukase from the Czar. By the completion of these lines, says the *Railway News,* communication between this country and America will be established without encountering the risks of a submarine cable across the Atlantic.

POEM,

IN CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS QUEEN, VICTORIA, 24TH MAY, 1864.

BY HENRY HALLORAN.

Oh! pleasant month of May!
What jocund measures float
From that loved land remote,
Where, in my earlier day,
I saw thy white foot on the dewy lawn;
But more upon my heart, and lip, and eye,
Felt the glad influence of a higher dawn;
Sweet month, how many a pleasant thought
Of Royal England bringest thou to me.
Great land of deeds sublime by heroes wrought.
Land of the fair! land of the free!
Land of the loyal heart and gallant hand!
Beloved fatherland!

The crimson cloud that o'er
One half our sphere is spread—
(The civil rage, the oppression and the dread,
The thirst at man's fierce core
For freedom,—the very breath of the soul's life,—
So long withheld by dark and cruel fate,
Or man's more cruel hate,)—
Leaves thee, oh England, high o'er present strife;
In what thou *hast,* if held aright;
In what thou *art,* if truly known,
Blessed beyond the pen of man to write;
Freedom thine own, and peace thine own!
Land of the loyal heart and gallant hand,
Beloved fatherland

Oh! pleasant month of May!
The garden has no flower
With which to bless and dower
The balmy breathing day,
That vies in beauty with the Sovereign Rose;
Nor by the lordly sun is ever seen
Such peerless Rose as England's honor'd Queen;
Whether his glance or far or near he throws;
And tho' the bitter wind has striven
To dim the mellow lustre of its light,
The cruel wound was given
To make it still more bright;
Hallowed by sorrow's seal profound and grand;
Through generous fatherland.

Light floods the Eastern sky!
A dawn of higher calm,
The Spirit's hope and balm
That looks to realms on high,
Shall bless again, with peace, that peerless Rose.
While Eve her own sweet influence shall extend
To her, our Queen, our mother, and our friend;
And she amidst her people's love repose.
Our hearts are hers because our hearts are free;
Our breast around her, form
A bulwark, which the world amazed shall see
Amidst the coming storm;
Preserving for her sake, with heart and hand,
Our liege's fatherland!

Her Empire to the day
Spreads its fair bosom still in every zone;
And looking from afar to her bright throne,
Her subjects bless her sway;
Even in this land remote the influence burns,
And on this day, oh! peerless Rose,
To thee, his Queen, each Briton's bosom glows
With love and pride by turns.
We bless thee as our Queen, we love and prize—
Not with the slavish dread which despots crave—
But with the generous love, without disguise,
Felt by the true and brave,
By men of loyal heart and gallant hand,
Men of thy fatherland.

Poor are my words, I know,
To shadow forth aright
The greatness, and the might
Of that true love we owe
To her, our Queen, by sorrow made more dear;
But I most abject were,
Did I not strive, though vainly, to declare
Our loyal love, as faithful subjects here.
Precious a people's love must ever be
To righteous Rulers, who, above their throne,
Regard a people's heritage—to be free,
And rule by love alone.
Rule men of loyal heart and gallant hand,
Revering fatherland.

DENILIQUIN STOCK REPORT.

Friday evening, May 13.

LARGE quantities of stock are going down, as will be seen by the returns below. It will be observed that there are other crossing-places springing into importance where stock of every kind pass into the Victorian markets, viz., Maude, on the Murrumbidgee, and Swan Hill, on the Murray. The store and fat stock look very fine and healthy, and would appear to do credit to the Riverine district. The following have crossed at Maude:—May 1, 2060 fat wethers (Tyson's) for Melbourne; May 7th, 220 fat cattle (same owner), and 2800 ewes in lamb, sold by Mr. Thomas Darchy, Lower Lachlan, to Messrs. Chambers and Godfrey, Murrumbidgee, at 14s per head.

Considerable losses of sheep on the Darling have occurred from floods, the river being still very high. Menindie is chiefly under water, and the river rising a foot a day.

Mr. M'Collough, agent to Powers, Rutherford, and Co., report a sale of 840 store cattle to Messrs. M'Kinnon and Lydiard, of Coree, at a fair price. A very large mob, about 1600 of store cattle, sold by the Bogan River Company to Messrs Kirk and Goldsborough, crossed during the week; and a second lot, of about 400, fat, crossed the same day. We believe Darchy's sheep crossed the Edward at Barratta.

We have news from the Lower Lachlan up to the 6th. The country is looking very fine, and feed abundant. 225 fine fat cattle were dispatched from Peter's station, Walgiers. 1500 store, purchased at Wagga Wagga, were received at this station, where the stock trade is reported as having been very active lately. There are inquiries still for good store cattle and young ewes.

Mr. W. M'Kenzie offered for sale during the week, at Deniliquin, a mixed lot of horses at a low figure but could not find buyers. Stock of this kind are unsaleable.

On Monday a large mob of fat cattle crossed the Edward, from Yangar; and 5300 sheep, Cochrane and Wilson's are near.—*Pastoral Times.*

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Upon returning from Sydney, where I had gone as one of a deputation to the Honorable the Minister of Works, respecting the stoppage of works and long-delayed Wollongong Harbour, my attention was directed by several gentlemen to the report of the same as appearing in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th instant, from which it appeared I had advised a mode of procedure totally at variance with the opinion I had advanced at a public meeting held at Wollongong on the subject.

I certainly never recommended the Government to hand over the unexpended balance to the Municipality that the work might be completed by *them,* either by day work or contract, being confident that a much larger amount than that already voted by Parliament will be necessary to that end; but I did advise more caution in accepting contracts and more strict supervision in the carrying them out.

Other members of the deputation may have had conversation with the Minister of Works upon this point, but with this I have nothing to do. Your insertion of this contradiction will oblige,

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WARING, Mayor, Wollongong.
Wollongong, 21st May.

[It appears that the suggestion that the harbour works should be carried out under the superintendence of the Corporation of Wollongong, originated with Mr. Holroyd and not with Mr. Waring. The report of the deputation, however, did not state, as Mr. Waring implies, that he "recommended the Government to hand over the unexpended balance to the Municipality," but merely that he advised that the work should be carried out under their superintendence.—ED. S. M. H.]

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR CHINA.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 1st.)

HER Majesty's Ministry are, at this moment, not at all in an enviable position. Under any other leader than Lord Palmerston they would certainly be ousted. But his lordship is such a sagacious old personage that there is no means of flooring him. The cards in the hands of the Opposition are splendid, but will prove utterly useless against the skill of the Premier. Not to speak of China and Japan, the affairs of Europe will require all the engineering ability that the Government can bring to bear. Leaving the latter out of view, however, as less pertinent to eastern interests, we may look at the position in which his lordship will be placed with regard to this quarter of the globe. The question of neutrality has been worn threadbare, and will of course not be again taken up; the notion of our remaining neutral in the civil war in China was simply a useful hoax. Chambers of Commerce and public writers pretended to fall into the snare, and they made a point of expostulating, from time to time, with anybody whom they thought would stand to be expostulated with. There is an end even to grumbling, though nothing is so difficult to allay as the growl of a China merchant. He growls on principle, and is rather annoyed than otherwise when he has nothing to growl about. There is certainly not much occasion for annoyance at present, for trade is heavily mulcted all over China, one way and another. The British Minister is very easy with the Chinese in regard to taxes. He admits all sorts of excuses for new imports, and the Chinese are precisely the people to value a man who will put up with excuses in default of the due discharge of obligations. There is, no doubt, some reason for the additional trade squeezes that have been lately put on, but the "screw" has been applied to a most unwarrantable extent. At Chinkiang trade has been almost paralysed in consequence. It suits Sir F. Bruce very well to overlook these shortcomings on the part of the Government to whom he is accredited; but other people are very likely to tire of that sort of thing, and it need not occasion serious surprise if merchants go the length of grumbling about it. The question, however, that will come before Parliament will have reference to the open violation of neutrality by the agents of the British Government in China. It is true that there is not much difficulty in excusing the course of action that has been taken by the English authorities in this part of the East, though if there were any trouble, Lord Palmerston would be certain to get the Government out of it. The questions that will arise are not numerous. Major-General Browne's course of action in sending troops home instead of sending them to Japan has already been approved of on all hands. With regard to the Lay-Osborne fleet, there will probably be a good deal of discussion, but the likelihood is that the failure of this affair will be more acceptable to the thinking portion of the English public than would have been its success. With the exception of the *Times* the press of England has pronounced in favour of the failure; and it would have been strange had the case been otherwise. As matters now appear it would have been ridiculous to have given Messrs. Lay and Osborne the uncontrolled power which they desired; and although many plausible arguments may be urged in favour of Mr. Lay, there cannot be any doubt but that the practical English mind will decide against him.

In China people have long ago pronounced against his intentions. Whatever may be the state of the Chinese empire it is not yet time to hand it over to the keeping of two English gentlemen; and it is perhaps a pity, for our own credit, that such a thing should ever have been proposed. That Sir Frederick Bruce should have supported Mr. Lay is, to some extent, surprising, and awakes us to the fact that Sir Frederick has not the wisdom of Solomon. If further proof were wanted of the absence of intelligence in Sir F. Bruce, it would be found in his instructions to Major Gordon to remain inactive until further notice. Luckily for China the Major disobeyed these instructions—if we may perpetrate a Hibernianism—four days before they were received, and the consequence is likely to be that the Taeping rebellion will be brought to a close. Now that matters have come to this pass we do not mind confessing that this insurrection had in it the seeds of good. In the first place, there was displayed a healthy resentment of Mandarin tyranny, venality, and cruelty; and, secondly, there was, undoubtedly, a glimmering of hope in their professions of Christianity. But time showed that Taeping rule would only be another form of tyranny, and, if possible, a worse form than that which it was proposed to supplant. As for the religious element the most strenuous advocates of the Taepings have long viewed its prospects as hopeless. We do not despair, however, of seeing both principles bear good fruit. It is evident that Mandarin tyranny has felt itself rebuked by the recent stand made by Major Gordon. His Excellency Le Futae has now been tutored into English notions with regard to shedding blood. The scenes which were enacted at Canton some years ago by Commissioner Yeh would doubtless have been repeated by Futae Le at Soochow had not English feelings on the subject been so strongly expressed; and, as we cannot regenerate China in two or three years, it is so far pleasing to think that we have made so much progress in so short a time. The leniency of Le Futae has rather disappointed those people who predicted unlimited bloodshed at the fall of Soochow. As for the decapitation of the Wongs, we may reserve our opinion; but there can be no doubt whatever that the subsequent conduct of the Futae has been in perfect accordance with Western ideas. To the Chinese mind it would have been abundantly easier to have decapitated 5000 men than to have shipped them off to Kiukiang; and we are bound to admit that the Futae has, so far, paid respect to our feelings on the subject of warfare. As we have already said, it is absolutely impossible to indoctrinate the Chinese in Western ideas in a few years; all history is against the idea. We may therefore congratulate ourselves upon having made such decided advances in so short a time.

Turning next to the religious aspect of this Taeping rebellion, there is some reason to be pleased at the turn which affairs have taken. It is not at all unlikely that the truths of Christianity may have sunk into the hearts of many of the Taeping Wangs' followers, and those who are best acquainted with human nature will readily enough admit that new ideas are always most successfully propagated when left to themselves. New notions cannot be forced; but if planted in good soil, they never fail to grow. This Taeping business has been a sorry affair in a political point of view, and, in that sense, few good men will be sorry to see that it has failed; on the other hand, it must be admitted that the seeds of Christianity have been sown in a manner at once strange and effectual. Copies of the Sacred Scriptures have been freely distributed among the rebels, and the near explosion of the rebel cause will not in the least affect the good which these publications are calculated to confer. In point of fact it is much better, for the sake of religion, that it should be dissevered from this ungainly rebellion; it will certainly not suffer by the separation. When men are sent back to their homes by five thousand at a time, it is not at all improbable that they may carry with them, in some instances, a recollection of the stories they have read in the Sacred Gospel. Possibly enough they may talk about the truths therein narrated over their firesides of an evening. Their children will thus in a manner be familiarised with the history of the great Author of our Faith, and will, without doubt, inquire further into the truth of Christianity as they grow to manhood. The Chinese appreciate Western inventions, and they are not so stupid as to despise Western faiths. But the prejudices of two thousand years are not to be broken down in a day. Let missionaries take courage. It would be against all rule were the Chinese to embrace Christianity all of a sudden; but, on the other hand, it is perfectly in accordance with usage that they should slowly open their eyes to its truth.

Were this rebellion put an end to we should not be surprised to hear that the strange doctrines conveyed to China by the "foreign devils" had begun to cause inquiry, and instead of leading men to rebel against the legally constituted authorities, induced them to lead quiet and peaceable lives, as, indeed, the faith we profess teaches us to do.

Taking this view of the case, Major Gordon's conduct in trampling out the rebellion need not seriously distress us. The interests of religion will certainly be promoted by a cessation of the present insurrectionary movement in China. Christianity does not as a rule require the horrors of a civil warfare in order to promote its interests. It does not require that human flesh should be sold in the market, or that old women and children should be held at a discount. We trust that better times are in store for China, and that out of chaos will arise order. Many a weary heart has sighed for the great Mediciner, and we must all wait upon the will of that Physician. Let us therefore hope that Major Gordon may quietly finish this hideous rebellion, and so give China a new start which the best men of the Celestial Empire and of Western nations will make haste to avail themselves of.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM FORD are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 36, Windmill-street, Miller's Point, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MARTIN BYRNE are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, George-street, Redfern, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

CARTAGE.—AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received for the Cartage of Coke and sundries to and from the Works in Darling Harbour, or as may be required. The price to be stated at per ton or per load, within the various circuits of half mile, one mile, one and half, and two miles from the Works. Further particulars may be had from the Foreman. Tenders to be addressed to the ENGINEER, before the 1st June next.

TENDERS required for Masonry, at Mr. Grundy's, Thrupp's Point, North Shore. Apply to Mr. BUCKLEY, on the ground, this day, Tuesday.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED by a respectable married woman, who has lost her baby. Apply to Dr. RUTTER, Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

A LADY wishes to receive into her circle an INMATE of agreeable manners and gentlemanly position; terms reasonable. Address GENTLEWOMAN, HERALD Office.

A JOURNEYMAN BAKER Wanted, at J. T. MURRAY'S, baker, Newtown.

A CHEERFUL HOME wanted by a Gentleman, where there are no other boarders or children. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN desires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family living near to the Circular Quay. J. F., HERALD Office.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, NEWTOWN.—WANTED, First and Second MASTERS, for the above School. Preference will be given to gentlemen who can reside on the premises with the family of the principal of the school. Wanted, also, competent PROFESSORS of Modern Languages and Accomplishments. Information can be obtained from the Rev. S. C. Kent, at the College School. Written applications, stating qualifications, terms, and references, must be forwarded before MONDAY, 30th instant, to JOSIAH MULLENS, hon. sec., 133, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FELLOES, 2½, and 3-inch best blue gum, WANTED. ENEVER, wheelwright, 506, and 561, George-st.

LOADING FOR
Goulburn
Yass
Tumut
Lambing Flat
Forbes
Carcoar.
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

LOADING for Orange and Louisa Creek. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, I.O.O.F., M U.—Required a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for the Odd Fellows' Medical Institute. Particulars can be obtained by applying to Mr. G. LANE, 359, George-street; or to the Secretary, at the Institute, 343, Sussex-street, where applications, with testimonials, may be left until FRIDAY, 27th instant.
CHARLES LANGFORD, secretary.

PAINTERS.—Wanted a Brush HAND. D. HICKS, 121, Campbell-street.

REQUIRED for Mail Steamer Northam, a European BAKER; none need apply but such as have good testimonials, and have been to sea in that capacity. Apply to the Purser, on board, between 9 a.m. and noon.

STORE CATTLE.—Wanted, from 300 to 400 head of Store Cattle. Apply to C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS or COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A respectable Lad wishes a SITUATION as an Apprentice to the above. Apply Mr. VIAL, coachmaker, Castlereagh-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS to work on the premises. Good wages given. GEORGE PIERCE, 68, King-street.

TEAMS WANTED, for Bathurst, Carcoar, Orange, Hargraves, Adelong, Lambing Flat, and Jugiong.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

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Mudgee
Meroo
Sofala
Bathurst
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JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

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Orange
Bathurst
Paddy's River
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Mudgee
Sofala.
ALFRED HAYDON and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

WHIP-MAKER wanted. Apply H. T. CLARKE, opposite the railway.

WANTED, MEN to make strong Kip Boots. E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 319, Pitt-street, next to School of Arts.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, English. Wilshire-place, 628, George-street South.

WANTED, good WORKMEN. JEREMIAH FINN, bootmaker, South Head Road.

WANTED, a COACHSMITH, at J. KEARSY'S, Coach Factory, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, General SERVANT (man). R. HENNEY WAY, Lymerston, Cook's River.

WANTED, a little GIRL, at the end of Pitt-street, Redfern. Apply to Mrs. BROWN.

WANTED, a stout, active BOY, at J. BATTLEY'S, 160, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female COOK, for a small family. Apply 155, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a Man or Woman COOK. Corner Kent and Margaret streets; good wages.

WANTED, at once, a General SERVANT. Toy Warehouse, opposite the Market, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class SHIP to load for London. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER (second). Apply to the Steward, Victoria Club

WANTED, a smart LAD, able to ride. Apply E. PALMER, butcher, Francis-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active BOY, as an Apprentice. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Plain NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply 151, South Head Road, shop facing Palmer-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to mind a baby. Apply Victoria Family Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to mind a baby and be useful. Mrs. GRIMLEY, 77, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an active LAD as BOOTS, and to assist in the kitchen. Holman's Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, for the country, a GOVERNESS, to teach three children under eight years of age. For particulars apply to Mrs. HUDSON, Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING, by a competent Laundress, at 1s. 6d. per dozen. Address C. D., Mr. M'Sherry's, grocer, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GARDENER (married), his wife as Laundress. J. GRAHAM, seedsman, Market.

WANTED, Evening EMPLOYMENT, by a Gentleman who writes a good lawyer's or bookkeeper's hand. I. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, General SERVANT; good laundress. Apply Mrs. ROBERTS, Morville House, next Railway bridge, Newtown.

WANTED, by a Lady, LESSONS on the Piano and Concertina. Address, stating terms, P. C., care of F. LARTER, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED to LET, one or two ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, with use of kitchen. Apply to Mrs. ROBBERDS, Randwick House, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to work in a garden, &c. Apply early to E. BULL, 103, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL accustomed to children, and to make herself useful. Mrs. DAVIS, 437, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a DRIVER for horse and cart, good spadesman, corner Bullanaming and Buckland-streets. M'INTOSH.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Mrs. BREMNER, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street. References required.

WANTED, a block of LAND CLEARED, near Pennant Hills Wharf, Parramatta River. Apply ADAMSON, 160, Sussex-street.

WANTED, 100 MEN, to make all kinds of kip or elastic, or cossack Boots. T. COLEMAN, Clarence-street.

WANTED, by a respectable elderly English Woman, a SITUATION as general Plain COOK. No objection to be otherwise useful in housework. Address H. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good Hand for the grocery and ironmongery department in a country store. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street, on Wednesday, between half-past 2 and 4 o'clock p.m.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for the country, competent to teach music and French. Address or apply to Z. Y., on Wednesday, May 25th, to Croft's-buildings, Glebe Point Road. An elderly person would be preferred.

WANTED, a Dwelling HOUSE, of 4, 5, or 6 rooms, standing on its own plot of ground, and healthily situated, in Sydney or neighbourhood; immediate possession required. Address B. P. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady Woman as COOK. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 THIS DAY, to Mrs. DUNSMURE, at the office of Dunsmure and Stafford, 159, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to purchase an Engineer's LATHE, self-acting motion, &c., &c., complete, with sliding gear and iron beds, to take 18 feet shaft. W. S. FRIEND and CO., York-street.

WANTED, Business PREMISES in George-street, between King and Hunter streets; must be large, with back entrance. For a good position a consideration would be given. J. K., HERALD Office

WANTED, a PURCHASER (privately) for a quantity of substantial household furniture, oil and water-colour paintings, &c., &c., the effects of a gentleman leaving Sydney. COLE, Opera House Hotel, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN; references as to sobriety, civility, and competency. Apply to Mr. EDWARD COX (Fernhill, Mulgoa), at the Australian Club, Bent-street, from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 1.30 to 3 p.m.

WANTED, by a gentleman of twelve years' colonial experience, a SITUATION as Manager or Overseer on a station. The highest references given as to character and ability. S. C., care of Joint Stock Bank, Newcastle.

WANTED, as GROOM, a single MAN, accustomed to horses and able to drive. Must produce certificates of industry and sobriety. Duties—to take charge of three horses and make himself generally useful. Apply personally, to Dr. PRINGLE, Parramatta, not later than This evening.

WANTED, with possession immediately, in Sydney or its suburbs, a Furnished HOUSE, of four rooms and kitchen, with a little ground as yard or garden; substantial guarantee will be given that the furniture will be properly taken care of. Particulars, and stating rent required, to L. R. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, immediately, for the country, a good plain COOK, either Man or Woman, about 25 or 30 years of age, who is perfectly sober and industrious. Must understand bread-making, and be able to give good references. Apply to Mrs. M'CARTHY, Deepdene, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

£10,000.—WANTED, to Borrow, £10,000, at 6 per cent., for 3 or 5 years, on unexceptionable city property. Principals alone will be treated with. Apply to WANT and SLADE, solicitors, Sydney.

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